

# THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY:—ASHBEL SMITH AND JOSEPH W. HAMPTON PROPRIETORS.—[Vol. 15, No. 48—Whole No. 778]

AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR,  
If Paid in Advance.

SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA, MAY 2, 1835.

Or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents,  
After the expiration of 3 months.



**Poetic Recession**  
"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."  
STANZAS.  
From the American Monthly Magazine.  
I would I were the light-winged bird,  
That carols on the breezy air,  
When summer song of joy are heard,  
And fields and skies are fair;  
When verdure lives on every tree,  
And beauty blooms o'er land and sea.  
Then when the morn, to deck the brow,  
A chaplet weaves of golden light,  
And sparkle on each waving bough,  
Her gems, like diamonds bright—  
I'd spring to greet her with my song,  
The gayest of the festive throng.  
When silent noon usurped the sky,  
I'd hide me in the forest shade,  
Where leaves and blossoms, twined on high,  
An arching shelter made—  
While cooling streams, the earth to bless,  
Came gliding from the green recess.  
Of gladness weary, I would go  
To seek the lonely captive's cell;  
There, in his hours of bitterest woe,  
Of peace and hope to tell;  
I'd sing of freedom in his ear,  
And he should smile, that song to hear.  
And where the brave ship ploughed the sea,  
Her stately course I'd mark on high;  
The sailor, as he gazed on me,  
Should deem his home was nigh—  
Each voice in all that shouting band  
Should bless the herald of the land.  
New joys the fleeting hours would bring;  
And when the summer's feast was o'er,  
I'd hie me on unwearied wing,  
To some far favored shore—  
My vanished pleasures to renew,  
Neath suns as bright, and skies as blue.

**THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.**  
BY ASHBEL SMITH & JOSEPH W. HAMPTON

**TERMS OF PUBLICATION.**  
1. The Western Carolinian is published every Saturday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors.  
3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.  
4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editors, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.

5. Persons indebted to the Editors, may transmit to them through the Mail, at their risk—provided they get the acknowledgment of any respectable person to prove that such remittance was regularly made.

**TERMS OF ADVERTISING.**

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33 cents for each continuance; but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion. If ordered for one insertion only, \$1 will in all cases be charged.  
2. Persons who desire to engage by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable deduction from the above charges for transient custom.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**  
1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editors, the postage should in all cases be paid.

**Current Prices of Produce, &c.**

AT SALISBURY.....April 22, 1835.

Bacon, . . . . .	11 a 12 Molasses, . . . . .	50 a 60
Brandy, peach, . . . . .	40 a 45 Nails, . . . . .	8 a 10
Butter, . . . . .	40 a 50 Oats, . . . . .	35 a 40
Cotton, in seed, . . . . .	10 a 12 1/2 Rye, . . . . .	75
Corn, clean, . . . . .	10 a 12 1/2 Sugar, brown, . . . . .	10 a 12 1/2
Coffee, . . . . .	16 a 18 Salt, . . . . .	112 a 125
Corn, . . . . .	45 a 50 Tallow, . . . . .	10
Feathers, . . . . .	30 a 33 Tobacco, . . . . .	8 a 20
Flaxseed, . . . . .	550 a 600 Wheat, (bushel) . . . . .	80 a 100
Flaxseed, . . . . .	100 Whiskey, . . . . .	45 a 50
Linseed Oil, per gallon, \$1 12 1/2		

AT FAYETTEVILLE.....April 21.

Bacon, . . . . .	8 1/2 a 10 Iron, . . . . .	4 a 4 1/2
Brandy, peach, . . . . .	60 a 70 Molasses, . . . . .	28 a 30
Butter, . . . . .	50 a 60 Nails, cut, . . . . .	6 a 6 1/2
Coffee, . . . . .	19 a 20 Sugar, brown, . . . . .	8 a 10
Corn, . . . . .	12 1/2 a 14 Lump, . . . . .	14 a 16
Cotton, . . . . .	15 1/2 a 16 1/2 Salt, . . . . .	16 a 17
Corn, . . . . .	80 a 85 Salt, . . . . .	60
Flaxseed, . . . . .	100 a 115 Wheat, . . . . .	90 a 100
Flour, . . . . .	500 a 550 Whiskey, . . . . .	36 a 40
Feathers, . . . . .	33 a 35 Wool, . . . . .	16 a 20

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.).....April 23.

Bacon, . . . . .	10 a 12 1/2 Lard, . . . . .	11 a 12 1/2
Brandy, peach, . . . . .	75 Molasses, . . . . .	35 a 40
Butter, . . . . .	40 a 50 Mackerel, . . . . .	800 a 950
Coffee, . . . . .	15 a 20 Salt, in sacks, . . . . .	225 a 275
Corn, . . . . .	18 a 25 bushel, . . . . .	75
Cotton, . . . . .	14 a 17 Sugar, brown, . . . . .	9 a 12
Corn, . . . . .	100 a 125 Tallow, . . . . .	16 a 25
Flaxseed, . . . . .	15 a 17 1/2 Tallow, . . . . .	10 a 12 1/2
Flour, . . . . .	700 a 800 Teas, . . . . .	00 a 000
Iron, . . . . .	41 a 50 Whiskey, . . . . .	40 a 43

AT CAMDEN, (S. C.).....April 24.

Bacon, . . . . .	14 a 00 Flour, (N. Caro.) 000 a 000	
Brandy, peach, . . . . .	75 a 00 (Camden) 900 a 1000	
Butter, . . . . .	35 a 40 Iron, . . . . .	00 a 00
Coffee, . . . . .	12 a 16 Lard, . . . . .	12 a 15
Corn, . . . . .	15 1/2 a 17 1/2 Tallow, . . . . .	10 a 12
Cotton, . . . . .	100 a 00 Whiskey, . . . . .	50 a 00
Feathers, . . . . .	30 a 50 Wheat, new, . . . . .	100 a 12 1/2

## Mansion Hotel, SALISBURY, N. C.

Situated at the North Corner of the Courthouse  
THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Public in general, that they have recently purchased and taken possession of the above well-known Establishment. They deem it unnecessary to say any thing in regard to the location of the Hotel, as its many conveniences are already known to the travelling public, or can be seen at a single view of the premises: They therefore content themselves with assuring all who may have occasion to visit or travel through this section of country, (Stage-Passengers, Private Gentlemen, and Families) that the accommodations at the Mansion Hotel cannot be surpassed by any house in this State.  
With a well-built and well-arranged house, elegant Dining and Lodging-Rooms, clean and well-aired Beds, first-rate Cooks, attentive and industrious Servants, well-furnished Table and Bar, and an accommodating Landlord, the proprietors of the Mansion Hotel can with the greatest confidence insure to all who may honor their house with patronage, a large amount of comfort.

**To Travellers.**  
The Great Western Mail-Line, the Direct Line to Raleigh, and the Cheraw Line, all stop at and depart from the MANSION HOTEL; and, having an extensive and secure Stable, and Oastlers who are industrious and well-disposed, travellers in private conveyances or on horseback are assured that no pains will be spared to fit their horses for duty on the road after leaving this establishment.  
HENRY W. CONNER,  
RICHARD W. LONG.  
Salisbury, November 8, 1834.—6m

**Spring & Summer Fashions,  
FOR 1835.**

**HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,**  
BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most neat, fashionable, and durable manner—on terms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia), and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.  
He flatters himself that his CUTTING is really superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashionable as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.  
Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.  
Salisbury, April 23, 1835.—1y

**Another New Supply  
OF  
WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c.**

THE Subscriber has just returned from New-York and Philadelphia with a handsome assortment of JEWELLERY and WATCHES, and will sell cheaper than they can be obtained in this part of the State; they consist, in part, of the following, viz:  
Gentlemen's Gold & Silver Lever  
Ladies' Gold  
Silver English, French, Lapine, and Swiss  
Fine Gold Fob and Guard Chains;  
Fine Gold and Plated Guard Keys;  
Plated Long-linked and Curb Chains;  
Silver Butter-Knives and Tooth Picks;  
Silver Ever-pointed Pencils—improved;  
Fine Shell MUSIC-BOXES;  
Superior Razors—made by Roger and Butcher;  
Fine Pen and Pocket-Knives;  
Shell, Tuck, and Side COMBS;  
FINE PISTOLS and Razor Straps;  
A fine assortment of Ear-Rings, Breast-Pins, and Finger-Rings.  
Silver Thimbles, Bead and Leather Purses;  
Silver Spectacles and Silver Spoons;  
Steel Chains, Seals, Keys, Key-Rings, &c., &c., &c.  
Old Gold and Silver will be taken in exchange for Jewellery.  
Watches and Clocks Repaired and Warranted, and Silver Ware made to order;—and, in fact, every article in the Jewellery line is kept constantly on hand by  
John C. Palmer.  
Salisbury, April 4, 1835.

**A Stallion  
FOR SALE.**

He is a descendant of the celebrated imported horse "Turk," was bred in Virginia, is 6 years old this spring, and is a first-rate saddle and harness horse, well-gaited and gentle. He had commenced a very successful campaign in the Forks of the Yadkin previous to his purchase by the present proprietor. He will be disposed of low for cash only.  
April 23.—3t  
Apply at THIS OFFICE.

**JOB PRINTING.**  
THE Proprietors of THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN having a very large supply of  
Job Type, Cuts, &c.,  
Every description of Printing will be done in the neatest possible style, and on the most moderate terms. Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and forwarded in the safest and most expeditious manner.  
Salisbury, February 28, 1835.

**THE SUBSCRIBER** having purchased the exclusive right for Making, Using, and Vending the above valuable Machine, for the Counties of Rowan, Iredell, and Cabarrus, offers the same to the Farmers of those Counties at a very low price; the right of making single Machines can be had at any time. He will have a number of Machines made in a very short time for sale.  
JAMES COLES.  
Rowan County, March 21, 1835.

**BLANKS.**  
WE have on hand, and will dispose of cheap, A Large Supply of BLANKS, Printed in the best manner, and on good paper. Orders from Clerks or others from a distance will be promptly and carefully attended to.

## A Splendid Line of Hacks, FROM Salisbury, (N. C.) to Raleigh, (N. C.)

**THE SUBSCRIBERS,**  
ANXIOUS to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements and can with truth say, We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and dispatch—having obtained that great desideratum with all Travellers—no detention on the road. It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following Stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North-Carolina, passing through Salisbury, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-Road for Norfolk; by continuing on to Blakely, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via, Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. There is also a Line of Stages from Raleigh to Norfolk, via, Tarborough, Murfreesborough, Winton, &c., over one of the best Natural Roads in the United States. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a Line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raleigh to Newbern. The arrivals at Salisbury is regulated altogether by the departure of the Piedmont Line South, and the Great Western Line for Nashville, Tennessee, via, Lincolnton, Rutherfordton, Asheville, Knoxville, &c.  
Leaves Salisbury TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for SLEEP.  
The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—only SEVEN DOLLARS—all intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.  
All Bunkles and Packages at the risk of the owners.  
WILLIS MORING,  
JOSEPH L. MORING.  
April 11, 1835.

**The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City**  
amounts to \$19 50, as follows:  
From Raleigh to Blakely, Stage Fare, . . . \$7  
Blakely to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare, . . . 3  
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, . . . 1 50  
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare, . . . 5  
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare, . . . 3  
The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via, Norfolk, is cheaper.

**NEGROES WANTED.**  
THE Subscriber wishes to purchase LIKELY NEGROES, from ten to thirty years old, and will pay the most liberal prices in Cash.  
All who have such property to sell would do well to call on him, or Mr. John Jones, his Agent. He can be found at Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury, and Mr. Jones at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte.  
He thinks it proper to say, that he is not concerned in business with Mr. James Huie, or with any other person.  
All Letters addressed to him, or Mr. Jones, will be punctually attended to.  
ROBERT HUIE.  
Salisbury, May 24, 1834.

**B. N. C. WARRICK,  
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,**  
TAKES this method of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Salisbury, that he has taken a Shop a few doors below Mr. Wm. Slaughter's Hotel, where he can be found at all times, (Sunday's excepted,) ready to wait upon all who may honor him with their calls or orders. As it has been but a very short time since he has been in several of the Northern States, for the very express purpose of completing himself in the Tonsorial art, he flatters himself that his work shall be done with as much taste and in as good style as it can be anywhere South of the Potomac.  
Salisbury, February 21, 1835.

**Valuable Land For Sale.**  
THE very noted and desirable Tract of Land, which contains a most valuable seat for Salt Works, will be offered at Public Sale, at the Courthouse in Salisbury, on Tuesday of next May Court. The Salt Lick on this land was anciently visited by wild beasts, and is now visited by cattle, &c., in great numbers. It lies on the waters of Dutchman and Bear Creeks, near Bear Creek Meeting-house, in Rowan County, containing 200 Acres. Terms will be made known on the day of Sale, and due attendance given by  
ANDREW BEGGERLY.  
March 28, 1835.

**TILFORD'S  
Patent Straw-Cutter.**

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the exclusive right for Making, Using, and Vending the above valuable Machine, for the Counties of Rowan, Iredell, and Cabarrus, offers the same to the Farmers of those Counties at a very low price; the right of making single Machines can be had at any time. He will have a number of Machines made in a very short time for sale.  
JAMES COLES.  
Rowan County, March 21, 1835.

**WHEELER & BURNS**  
RETURN their sincere acknowledgements to their friends and customers—particularly to the Merchants and Physicians—for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them, and hope, by a strict and constant attention to their business, to merit a continuance of the same.  
They have just received a large and full Supply of  
Fresh Medicines,  
PAINTS, DYE STUFFS,  
OILS, CANDLES, PERFUMES,  
Brushes, Instruments, and Glass-Ware.  
—ALSO—  
A Choice and General Selection of  
Cigars, Snuffs, Tobacco, Rice, Wines, and Spirits.  
Which they will be pleased at all times to accommodate their friends and customers with, upon reasonable terms—always holding themselves responsible for the quality of any article they may sell.  
Salisbury, April 18, 1835.

**WILKESBORO' ACADEMY.**  
THE Public are informed that the WILKESBOROUGH ACADEMY is entrusted to the care of Mr. Roland Jones, whose qualifications as a Teacher of the English, Latin, and Greek Languages, and whose moral worth are attested by the most satisfactory testimonials.  
The salubrious situation of the place, the cheapness and excellence of Boarding, and the capacity and qualifications of the Teacher, we hope will induce a liberal patronage to this establishment.  
The First Year of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday (13th) of April.  
Terms of Tuition:  
Orthography, Reading, and Writing pr. year, \$10.  
The Sciences, . . . . . 15.  
Latin and Greek, including the above . . . 20.  
H. BROWN,  
A. CARMICHAEL,  
JOHN FINLEY,  
J. VANNOY,  
M. CHEATHAM,  
J. R. DODGE,  
A. MITCHELL,  
Trustees.  
April 4, 1835.  
The Camden Journal will insert the above 4 times, and send the account to this Office for payment.

**TIN WARE.**  
E. R. Birchhead begs leave to inform his friends and customers, and especially County Merchants, and Pedlars, that he has now on hand a Handsome SUPPLY of Articles in his line of business, made in the very best style of Workmanship, which he will dispose of on terms which cannot fail to suit purchasers.  
He is prepared, at all times, to execute Orders for Ware on short notice; and he flatters himself that, from his knowledge of the business and desire to give satisfaction, his work cannot be surpassed by any done in this section of country. At any rate, he only asks purchasers to give him a call, a few doors Northeast of the Mansion Hotel, on Main-Street, view his Ware, and be their own judges.—REPAIRING of every article in his line will be done neatly, on the shortest notice, and on accommodating terms.  
Old Copper and Pewter, and Feathers taken in exchange for Ware, at the market price.  
Salisbury, April 18, 1835.

**The Thorough-bred Young Horse**  
WHITE-STREAK,  
WILL stand the ensuing Season at my Stable at Beattie's Ford, Lincoln County, N. Carolina, and perform service at \$10 the Season, \$15 to insure, and \$5 the Leap; 50 cents to the groom in each case. Particular attention will be paid to Mares left with the Horse, but no liability for accidents or escapes. The Season to commence on the 1st of March, and end on the 1st of July.

**PEDIGREE.**  
Whitestreak was got by Lafayette, he by the imported horse Bluster, he by Orlando, a son of Whiskey, and out of a High-flier Mare, sister to Escape, by Pegasus, her dam by Squirrel; Pegasus was got by Eclipse, out of a Bosphorus Mare, sister to Grecian Princess. Orlando's dam, Emeline, was got by Highflier; her dam by Miss Limon's Sister Marden, by Matchem Saltrum, a son of Eclipse, out of a Calash Mare by Herod, her dam, Hersa, by Matchem Regulus, and he by the Godolphin Arabian, out of a Cacsnet Mare 16 hands high by Alexander. Orlando's g. g. g. grandam by Burza, out of Rose by Sweetbriar, and own sister to the celebrated horse Macedon. Lafayette's dam by the celebrated horse Dunganon, he by Medley, out of a Mark Antony Mare. WHITESTREAK was out of Fox; she is out of the Janus and Wildair stock, descended from the old imported Jolly Rodger, and from the imported Mare, Mary Grey. Fox was raised by Col. R. Walker, of Virginia, who said she was a fine blooded mare of the above stock of horses. Whitestreak run one Race, at Danville, Virginia, free for all horses, for 100 Barrels of Corn—Corn at \$4 per barrel. He DISTANCED THE FIELD at a single heat. Mr. A. J. Davis is of opinion that at best horses in the world can beat him, as to speed—his bottom not tried.  
Whitestreak is 5 years old, and 15 hands high.  
HORACE A. BURTON.  
February 28, 1835.

## THE THOROUGH-BRED HORSE

WILL stand the ensuing Season at the following places in Rowan County, viz: One-third of his time at the Stable of the Mansion Hotel, in Salisbury; One-third at Mocksville, and the balance of his time at Mr. George McConaughy's Store, twelve miles West of Salisbury. He will be Let to mares at the reduced price of \$20 the Season, payable on, or before the 15th day of June, 1835, at which time the Season will expire. The greatest care will be taken to prevent accidents, but the subscriber will not be liable for any that may happen.  
March 21, 1835.

**DESCRIPTION.**  
REFORM is a Dark Brown, fifteen hands and one inch high, with black legs, mane and tail; and considered, by the best judges of both Maryland and Virginia, to possess as many good points for a STALLION as any HORSE IN AMERICA.—Gentlemen wishing to raise fine horses would do well to embrace this opportunity, for such a horse is rarely offered to the Public in this section of country. The following Pedigree, signed by one of the most respectable Gentlemen in Maryland, is sufficient to warrant the public that Reform is of the purest blood.

**Pedigree and Performance.**  
REFORM was got by Marylander, dam by Richmond, grandam by Ogle's Oscar, g. grandam by Grey Diomed, g. g. grandam by Hall's Union, g. g. g. grandam by Leonidas, g. g. g. grandam by Othello, g. g. g. g. grandam by Gorge's Juniper, g. g. g. g. g. grandam by Morton's Traveller, g. g. g. g. g. g. grandam by Col. Tucker's Selima, by the Godolphin Arabian.

Marylander, Reform's Sire, by Rattler, dam Noli me Tangere, by Topgallant out of Castanira, Old Sir Archy's dam—Rattler by Old Sir Archy, dam by imported Robin Red-Breast, and full brother of the distinguished racers Sumter, Flying Childers, and Flirtilla, the victor of the celebrated Ariel, in a match for \$20,000 a side.

Polly Hopkins, Jackson, and Lady Relief, the victor of the renowned Trifle, in a twenty mile race, have also descended from the same illustrious line of ancestry.

Richmond, the sire of Reform's dam, by the distinguished racer Ball's Florizel, dam by Old Diomed, grandam Wickham's Alderman Mare, who produced the distinguished race horse Tuckahoe, g. grandam by Clockfast, g. g. grandam by Wildair—thorough-bred, and from whom have descended some of the most distinguished race horses in the country. Mr. Wickham, of Virginia, bred both Richmond and Tuckahoe.

The following remarks are copied from Mr. J. S. Skinner's Sporting Magazine: "He (Reform) run many fine races, generally under disadvantages as to training and management, but always with credit as a fast and honest racer. To establish his character as a race horse, it is only sufficient to remind our readers that he twice beat Ace of Diamonds, who beat him once; that he also twice beat Tychicus, who also beat him once. He run a fine race at the Central Course last Spring (of 1833) beating fine horses, viz. Columbus, Whitefoot, Floretta, and distancing Orange Boy, who afterwards beat easily the famed racers Medoc and Anvil."

Orange Boy, it will be recollected, beat Mr. Mull's gray mare, Betsy Sanders, at Salisbury, in the fall of 1832.

GEORGE SEMMES,  
131 Prince George County, Maryland.

**State of North-Carolina,  
ASHE COUNTY.**  
Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1835.  
Martin Gambill  
vs.  
Nancy Gambill,  
Petition for a Divorce.

IT appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not within the reach of the process of this Court, and solemn Proclamation having been publicly made at the Court-house door, by the Sheriff of said County, for the defendant to appear and answer, and she having failed: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian printed at Salisbury, and the Raleigh Star, for three months, calling upon the said Nancy Gambill to appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Ashe aforesaid, at the Courthouse in Jefferson on the third Monday of September next, then and there to answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise it will be heard ex parte and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, WILLIAM BAKER, Clerk of the said Court, at Jefferson, the 3rd Monday in March, A. D. 1835, and in the 59th year of American Independence.  
WILLIAM BAKER, Clerk.  
By R. MURCHISON, D. C.  
April 4, 1835.—13t Pr. fee \$6 75.

**Take Notice,**  
THAT, in three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the President and Directors of the State Bank of North-Carolina, for the renewal of Certificates for three Shares of Stock in the said Bank, in the name of Eliza Conner, (now Eliza Simonton) said Certificates having been lost or mislaid.  
WM. S. SIMONTON.  
Catawba Springs, April 25, 1835.

**THE THOROUGH-BRED HORSE**  
WILL stand the ensuing Season at my Stable at Beattie's Ford, Lincoln County, N. Carolina, and perform service at \$10 the Season, \$15 to insure, and \$5 the Leap; 50 cents to the groom in each case. Particular attention will be paid to Mares left with the Horse, but no liability for accidents or escapes. The Season to commence on the 1st of March, and end on the 1st of July.

**PEDIGREE.**  
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February 28, 1835.

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WILL stand the ensuing Season at my Stable at Beattie's Ford, Lincoln County, N. Carolina, and perform service at \$10 the Season, \$15 to insure, and \$5 the Leap; 50 cents to the groom in each case. Particular attention will be paid to Mares left with the Horse, but no liability for accidents or escapes. The Season to commence on the 1st of March, and end on the 1st of July.

**PEDIGREE.**  
Whitestreak was got by Lafayette, he by the imported horse Bluster, he by Orlando, a son of Whiskey, and out of a High-flier Mare, sister to Escape, by Pegasus, her dam by Squirrel; Pegasus was got by Eclipse, out of a Bosphorus Mare, sister to Grecian Princess. Orlando's dam, Emeline, was got by Highflier; her dam by Miss Limon's Sister Marden, by Matchem Saltrum, a son of Eclipse, out of a Calash Mare by Herod, her dam, Hersa, by Matchem Regulus, and he by the Godolphin Arabian, out of a Cacsnet Mare 16 hands high by Alexander. Orlando's g. g. g. grandam by Burza, out of Rose by Sweetbriar, and own sister to the celebrated horse Macedon. Lafayette's dam by the celebrated horse Dunganon, he by Medley, out of a Mark Antony Mare. WHITESTREAK was out of Fox; she is out of the Janus and Wildair stock, descended from the old imported Jolly Rodger, and from the imported Mare, Mary Grey. Fox was raised by Col. R. Walker, of Virginia, who said she was a fine blooded mare of the above stock of horses. Whitestreak run one Race, at Danville, Virginia, free for all horses, for 100 Barrels of Corn—Corn at \$4 per barrel. He DISTANCED THE FIELD at a single heat. Mr. A. J. Davis is of opinion that at best horses in the world can beat him, as to speed—his bottom not tried.  
Whitestreak is 5 years old, and 15 hands high.  
HORACE A. BURTON.  
February 28, 1835.

**THE THOROUGH-BRED HORSE**  
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## POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the New York Star.

### MR. VAN BUREN AND THE SOUTH.

We have been called upon from several parts of the Southern States, to say what was the course of Mr. Van Buren during the late war with Great Britain—what his opinions of southern men and southern principles were—whether he supported Mr. Clinton in preference to Mr. Madison, and what were his views and opinion on the Missouri Question.

We confess that we are pleased to hear these questions asked—that the determination of Gen. Jackson to press Mr. Van Buren upon the nation as his successor meets with a proper opposition, and that a general alarm prevails at the bare prospect of perpetuating the evils under which the country is now suffering. All that is necessary is for the people to read, to think, to act, to awake from a sleep of delusion, and feel a becoming interest for the country. In answering these questions, what we shall say we can prove—we state nothing on mere rumor—we publish facts, and dare denials.

Mr. Van Buren was elected a Senator from Columbia county, for the first time, in 1812, by a small majority. He owed his election to persons who were opposed to James Madison, and the politicians of the South, and he acted for the time faithfully with that party. In November, 1812, he took his seat in the Senate, and a few days afterwards a grand caucus was called to select candidates for the Electoral College. At this caucus we think John Taylor, of the Senate, and Nathan Sanford, of the Assembly, presided; the invitation was transmitted only to members of the legislature.—John C. Hoogeboom of Columbia, Ebenezer Foot of Troy, and another person, not members, obtained admission into the Senate Chamber on that occasion.

Mr. Van Buren, who had been preparing himself for this caucus since his election in April, made a strong speech, full of force and vehemence, for nearly two hours, in favor of De Witt Clinton, who had been nominated on the 29th of May preceding, and was the accepted candidate of the ultra federal party. Mr. Van Buren drew a contrast and comparison between Mr. Clinton and Mr. Madison, highly in favor of the former, and objected to Mr. Madison on various grounds—he pronounced his policy feeble, he considered him wanting in all the essential qualities necessary to conduct the affairs of the nation—he condemned en masse the whole of the southern politicians and their measures, in involving the country in a ruinous war. He avowed his entire conviction that Mr. Madison and his advisers could never conduct that war to a successful issue; and his entire belief that nothing could extricate the country from its thralldom and pending ruin, but the success of Mr. Clinton, and the expulsion from the councils of the nation of the politicians of the South. His language was "loud and strong" on these points. "I call on this meeting," said Mr. Van Buren, "to sustain the claims of the State of New York against the untiring ambition of the South—I call on this meeting to sustain the claims of Mr. Clinton to the Presidency—as a man better qualified, in mind and in energy of character, to conduct the operations of this government."

General Erastus Root (and he is now living, and, if we do not state facts, can correct us) followed in a strong republican speech in favor of Mr. Madison. Nathan Sanford also spoke in his behalf—the contrast grew warm and exceedingly animated. Ruggles Hubbard, Senator from Troy, and Martin Van Buren being the leading speakers in favor of Mr. Clinton: General Root, Nathan Sanford, and some others, left the caucus.

On the 9th of November, both Houses met to choose electors for President and Vice President; and on referring to the journals, the name of Mr. Van Buren will be found recorded against James Madison. General Root and a few others voted the Madison ticket, on which were the names of Gabriel Harvey, John Targue, Jesse Buel, Jonathan Fisk, &c., &c.

Here we have the fact that the candidate who was voted for, and supported by Governor Strong, Harrison Gray, Otis, and the peace party generally, owed his nomination, in a great part, to the zeal and activity of Martin Van Buren.

From this position he cannot escape, and he will do the same thing again to-morrow, if the South should refuse to be the pliant supporter of his pretensions. It is true that when Mr. Clinton was unfortunate, Mr. Van Buren very naturally deserted him. He joined Governor Tompkins, made his peace with Mr. Madison, and was appointed to a valuable office—yet, when Clinton's star was again rising, he joined him in 1816; when Clinton in 1820 was again unfortunate Mr. Van Buren deserted to the Bucktail party.

As to his opinion of the South, and on the admission of Missouri, we can say with confidence from our own knowledge, that he regarded the admission of new States to the South and West, as materially impairing the power and influence of the North; and about this time, and on the agitation of these very subjects, a bold and injudicious article appeared in the Albany Argus, and now the State paper, an article prepared and published without doubt by authority. The developments of a grand confederacy, or rather an attempt to overcome the Union by uniting the votes of Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania for Van Buren, gives at this time considerable interest to the article in question, and we subjoin the following extracts:

"It is a fact, which is singular, from its not having attracted more general observation, that our ablest statesmen, not only from the North, but in the South have recently spoken on the floor of Congress, with the greatest apprehension of the alarming increase of the confederacy. This is all to the South and West; there is nothing in the North to balance it, and the equilibrium is of course destroyed."

"When our ablest statesmen are questioned on the subject, some will express ardent hopes, but always mingled with strong fears; others will directly say that there is a point beyond which the chain of the arch cannot be stretched; that the Empire cannot be extended to the Ultima Thule; and that it is evident, that in the minds of those capable of examining the subject, the greatest doubt, perplexity, and apprehension exist. All agree that it is a sublime experiment, and if it fails, it will be truly said, *omnes homines cadentes ceciderunt*."

"The writer, after noticing the alarming rapidity with which new States are admitted into the confederacy, proceeds to look into the manner in which the small States obtained admission after the termination of the war."

"It is deemed enough to suppose that the small

States, knowing their inherent weakness, and like able negotiators, availing themselves of the opportunity which the distresses of the times offered, insisted on a proportion of power, which, on any fair and equitable principle, did not belong to them, and they succeeded in obtaining it. It is natural enough, also, to suppose that the slave holding States would wish their negroes to be represented; and they, in a great measure succeeded. But it is evident, that in this compromise between the small and slave-holding States, Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts gained nothing. In this particular, it may be said, they were not parties to the Convention, as they answered to neither of these descriptions of States. The principle is certainly enormously unequal to almost every practical purpose; it places 35,000 people on an equality with a million. It gives Mississippi, Louisiana, or Indiana, which are entitled to only one representative, the same voice in the Senate as New York, which has 27, or Pennsylvania, which sends 25.—We advert to the source of alarm contained in this principle, should the interests of two millions of people ever be controlled by one-tenth of that number, living at a distance, of different pursuits, manners, and habits, and situated on waters that lead to other climes."

"The writer then proceeds to enumerate the powers of the State of New York, and her ability to exist as a separate Republic, powers which have more than doubled at this time. "Perhaps, under the original organization of the Government, there would have been no ground of apprehension, but the inequality and evil effect of the principal increase in a geometrical proportion with the extension of empire. The States, notwithstanding the delegated power to the General Government, are still free and independent sovereigns. New York, for instance, which makes so brilliant a display on the map of the Union, extending from the great Lakes to the Atlantic, reaching on the St. Lawrence and reposing on the bosom of the ocean, embracing an extent of territory equal to England, a more fertile soil, and abounding with all the means of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures. This State has all the attributes of sovereignty—a Legislature, Judiciary and Executive, a financial, a numerous and well trained Militia, arsenals, in short, she is completely an imperium in imperio—clothed with every species of civil and military authority. She will shortly contain a million and a half of people; and we have no hesitation in saying, that considering her local situation, in and of herself, she is perfectly competent to repel the assault of any enemy that may attack her."

"The above is not to be mistaken. We copy it from the Argus, from that paper that now audaciously charges us with being recreant to the State, when we enumerated the very same powers contained in the above as a warning to the Union, which the writer originally brought together and displayed, to intimidate that very union into submission to this State."

"But we have not done with the extracts.—The writer now shows how this State could secure the revenue belonging to the General Government in the event of secession, or creating what was the object then, and is now—a Northern Confederacy."

"New York, during the last year, paid into the United States Treasury, ten millions of dollars, ten dollars to a soul, besides supporting an extensive and magnificent State Government."

"It may be said, perhaps, that the people do not pay the whole of this sum, but that a considerable portion of it arises from the inducements and conveniences which the city and harbor affords as an entrepot, but the same inducements would exist if the States ever remained separate."

"The merchant will ever make his shipments to the port which is the most profitable or convenient. It is upon this principle, that Hamburg, and many other cities of Europe, have arrived to such wealth and splendor; and it is immaterial to the people, whether they pay a tax to another government, from a mine with their dominion, or from the products of labor: as it regards the two governments, they are both private property. On the other hand, it is evident that New York enjoys no more advantage from the trade of New Orleans, than any foreign power at peace with us."

"Speaking from the Florida treaty, the writer says: "The treaty goes to the Senate for ratification. Pennsylvania and New York, with a free population of two millions, are held in check by Louisiana and Mississippi, with a motley population of 70,000. We say nothing of the repugnance of Massachusetts to the terms of such a treaty; for, having recently been soothed by the blandishments of Virginia, it is possible her affections will travel farther south. *Nunc mihi, nunc alio benigna.*"

"Every paragraph of the above is pointed, and has an obvious meaning. At the time this article was written there was no secession. Now we have double the population, and an immense increase of votes in Congress. The Albany Regency controls the entire legislation of the State—has all the canal and other public funds and properties at their disposal—manages the whole banking capital of the State through three Commissioners—fills all the offices of honor and profit—has a vast majority of the press throughout the state under control—has in pay a foreign body of men in this city to overawe our elections—nominates for Congress, Senate, and Assembly—and, in short, all the political and fiscal power of this immense State is firmly and securely, and we fear irrevocably, concentrated in their hands. Add to this the Treasury of the United States, and the patronage of the General Government, and what becomes of public liberty, rotation in office, and the rights of the several States? Let reflecting and prudent men of the south and west look at the picture, and answer the question."

"The free men of Virginia at this time have an awful responsibility imposed upon them. A mighty effort is making to enslave them, and through them the country."

"Mr. Van Buren claims to have bought Virginia, by promises of preferment to her leading men; they are all to be provided for in some share or other, he knows the immense value of Virginia to his fortune, and is ready to pay any price for her vote. Pay is the word; for there is no public man in this Union that he imagines he cannot purchase by promises of office—it is his mode of dealing—his system of corruption—he deals with all mankind in this fashion—who is he, what is his influence, and what does he want?"

"In Virginia, proud and patriotic Virginia—Virginia, the birth place and sepulcher of the brightest patriots that ever lived, to be bought and sold thus! Heaven forbid! We hope always for the best, but have seen with deep regret the deceptions

now practicing on her citizens—deceptions which, like those in general practice, have too often succeeded."

From the New York Star.

### CONNECTICUT ELECTIONS.

I cannot convey, in a more clear and satisfactory manner, the causes which have led to the success of the administration party, in a State known to have been ever uniform in its politics and steady in its object and views, than repeating a conversation of grave import, held yesterday with a friend and inhabitant of New Haven, who had just landed from the Steamboat.

Editor.—I am glad to see you. Escaped, no doubt, from the bustle and confusion of the election, to recruit in this peaceful city. So good old Federal Connecticut, Hartford Convention, and all, have struck as the Jackson flag. Miracles it seems will never cease.

Traveller.—Yes; Connecticut has gone for Jackson. How could we do otherwise? The old federal party, the most true and consistent of all parties in the country, has seen all the principles they contended for broadly adopted by General Jackson. What shadow of excuse could we have for keeping up the opposition?

Editor.—How can this possibly be, when Democracy is the banner under which both Jackson and Van Buren assume to march?

Traveller.—More words. They march under what banners they please; we require no declaration of political faith more strong and unequivocal than that contained in the Proclamation and Force Bill: the doctrines are even carried out further than those contended for by Fisher Ames, Pickens Hamilton and others of the old federal school.

Editor.—But did it occur to you, that those doctrines, like the general shifts of the administration, were only assumed to attain a specific object, that there is neither honesty nor sincerity in them?

Traveller.—It might be so considered, if the measures of the President were not entirely in consonance with the views of our political friends in advocating a strong government. The democracy have too long ruled in this country; we have now the prospect of overturning it; even when fighting under its very name; breaking them down with their own weapons, and destroying them with their own men. All New England with such views will, I think, follow Connecticut.

Editor.—If that be so, New England may probably vote for Van Buren as the next President.

Traveller.—If by no means unlikely; our opinion of Van Buren is precisely the true opinion every where entertained of him; the cloak of democracy sits loose enough upon him; but New England men can more securely come in under his administration than under any of the candidates.

Editor.—But Van Buren being the candidate of the Federal States, pledged to their tariff and other interests, must lose the South and West.

Traveller.—That's his look out; he is playing his cards in every direction, and can suit his views to time and place. The truth is, the democratic States are all South and West.

Editor.—What! is not New York a democratic State?

Traveller.—Not quite as much as Connecticut. We do object to some acts of the President, but in New York it is a total unqualified submission, it is an unconditional surrender of liberty at the foot-stool of power.

Editor.—Very true. But it is evident that Van Buren would never be the choice of the New England States, unless a great object was to be achieved in which he is the mere instrument.

Traveller.—It is so. We want a northern man; we are tired of the ambition of the South and West, and the continued encroachments on our interest. We are opposed to slavery, opposed to the rapid augmentation of new States; opposed in short, to—

Editor.—What is it?

Traveller.—He can do much to throw the power north of the Potomac, and can do every thing after it travels north to keep it there.

Editor.—How so?

Traveller.—Why, with the gigantic power of the State of New York, coupled with the control of the U. States Treasury, and increasing patronage of the General Government, it will be impossible for the Presidency ever to be dislodged from its position north of the Potomac. Why should we federalists, who have been working for thirty years to obtain an influence in the government, not seize upon the present times, when men are in power, who act upon our principles, and when our sectional objects can also be achieved by coming forward to their aid.

Editor.—But do you imagine that the southern and western States, the producers, whose seventy or eighty millions per annum, and whose great intellectual and patriotic men, by this operation, will become slaves and tributary to the magician of the North, will submit to this arrangement? Can you not perceive that while their wealth sustains the Government, they will not be thrown at the feet of the barren north, in perpetual submission, according to your own showing?

Traveller.—Well, what can they do?

Editor.—Suppose several States of wealth and influence, to the S. and West, should withdraw from the confederacy, and the right of Secession is conceded by the Jackson men, our republic, in that case, would be reduced to States which absolutely produce nothing. We shall be cut up and divided. A rich and powerful republic would spring up at the South and West, which would soon be crowded with eastern men, and we of the North left alone in our glory, too poor, probably, to sustain our own government, and finally, for mutual protection and support, asking to be admitted in the new republic.

Traveller.—Well, then, we shall be as we were before the Somerset.

Editor.—But, after much trouble and expense, probably intestine wars and revolution, and all this is to gratify the selfish ambition of one man, who never pretended to have any claims to the Presidency.

Traveller.—We cannot look so far ahead, consequences and results must take care of themselves. We strike while the iron is hot.

Editor.—Well, then, your nomination of Mr. Webster meant nothing more than to cover the advance of Van Buren?

Traveller.—Not so. Mr. Webster is sincerely our choice, if we can have a chance to elect him, but if there is no chance, we have to make our arrangements with Mr. Van Buren, and take him as Rite took Jackson, as an "alternative," not a choice.

Editor.—Do you think that Massachusetts and Vermont will agree to vote for Van Buren under any exigency?

Traveller.—I think it will happen. Vermont

is rather more difficult to move, as they seldom look to policy and ulterior views.

Editor.—Well, then, this approaching contest is, in reality, the North against the South and West, it is the long contemplated blow against the slave holding States, and the steady and intelligent people of New England are about loaning themselves for this purpose to advance the objects of intrigue and corruption; to sow intestine divisions in the land, to turn a garden into a wilderness, to tempt a foreign herd to our shores, by a participation in the 'spoils,' to corrupt the people with their own offices, and to place the Presidency in a State from which nothing but a revolution can dislodge it. The principles upon which this government is founded have undergone a complete change, and when it is too late, the people of the South and West will regret that they did not in time form a strong union, as a barrier to this corrupt northern alliance. I wish you a good morning sir, good morning.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1835.

You are waiting, I suppose, with some anxiety, to learn what changes are actually to take place among the Kitchen dignitaries, &c., of this city. There is much in embryo I can assure you, but the bubble will not be fully burst before the 20th of next month. Then, sir, look out for breakers. It is again confidently asserted that Major Barry is to leave the Post Office directly, and proceed on a Mission to Spain, and that Amos Kendall is to take his place at the head of the Post Office Department—this transfers him at once from the lower to the upper Cabinet. Mr. Van Buren still lingers here, but his hand is not only in this transfer of places, but he watches every movement upon the political chess board, and takes care that all goes to his own advantage.

I have reason to believe that Major Lewis is arranged to favor again—he will retain his present place as Second Auditor, and "first lord of the bed-chamber," with the promise of advancement. He has been touched by the wand of the Magician, and is growing less White-ish.

It is really wonderful how General Jackson lives. To-day he will be taken down violently sick, with scarcely a hope of his ever recovering, and to-morrow, presto! he will be riding out for his health!—But this riding out is getting to be pretty well understood. It is all done for effect abroad. The old man is very low and feeble indeed, and when he 'rides out' he is very carefully placed in a close warm coach, and carried but a very little distance. Were any other man in his very feeble state, I would say he could not survive till summer. But General Jackson is a phenomenon, physical, moral, and political.

Speaking of the President, how much of his salary of \$25,000 do you suppose he annually lays up? I have heard it repeatedly declared, by those who have the means of knowing, that it is not less than \$15,000. You may say he has levees, and gives dinners. Very true; and what is there in these, to make them very expensive to him who gives them? One gets a sight of the rooms, the furniture, and the waiters at the levees, and this is pretty much all. Well, as it regards dinners; the President gives one round to about two-thirds of the Members of Congress. Foreign Ministers, &c., &c. For these dinners, his marketing may cost him \$30, and the wine—oh he has double the amount consumed, given him every year. And then the President is away from Washington no little portion of his time, when it of course costs him but very little to live. General Jackson is not an over fond of manifesting his charities. I am told that, whenever a charitable object is presented before him, and his aid is solicited, he meets it at once by saying—"Jim Monroe (he always calls the late President Monroe, Jim) left the Presidency a bankrupt, and Andrew Jackson will take care that he saves himself!"

The salaries of the Clerk, in the Departments in this city are full high, and their labors are too easy, generally speaking, both for their own health and reputation, and for the interest of the Government. Their salaries, generally, are from \$800 to \$1,500 per annum. They go into the offices at about ten o'clock in the forenoon, and come out to dine at 3, after which they have nothing more to do for the day. How do they spend their leisure time? It must be employed some how, and it is no difficult task for one to imagine how a great part of them employ it. If these gentlemen clerks had to work a trifle harder, and their salaries a trifle reduced, it would be no great damage to them.

### GENERAL JACKSON'S PREFERENCE.

The object and effect of the President's letter to the Rev. Samuel Gwin can no longer be misunderstood or misrepresented. The object was to settle the question of the succession in favor of the candidate of the Caucus. The first questions which will be asked by the people, upon the perusal of this Executive edict, will be, "What right have the Caucus to choose a President for the Republican party?" What individuals will compose this Caucus, and to whom are they responsible for their acts? and "Who will be the Caucus candidate?" This right assumed for the Caucus will be unanimously and indignantly denied by every freeman in the nation; and, with equal unanimity, will the people come to the conclusion that the Caucus, so far from representing their feelings and wishes, will consist only of office-holders and office-seekers, whose hopes of continuance in, or accession to office, depend upon the elevation of Martin Van Buren? Does any one believe that a single man will be sent to the Baltimore Convention who is not bound to vote for the nomination of Martin Van Buren? Does any one imagine that the wishes and interests of the people, particularly of the great mass of the republicans of the South and West, will receive the slightest consideration from this Caucus? Why, the whole machinery of the Caucus was fixed and prepared at Albany, a fortnight ago, by the journey-men of the Magician, and the whole apparatus was brought on to Baltimore the other day by the incog. of the Globe, who is to set it in motion on the 20th of May. The people cannot be humbugged with this Albany Caucus, transferred to Baltimore, under the name of a Convention of the Democratic Republicans. The intelligent republicans of the South and West understand this imposition, and they will blow it sky high. That General Jackson is deceived by it, is not a matter of wonder to those who know the men by whom he is surrounded and influenced; but his certificatory manifesto cannot lead the people into the same error. They know a wooden nutmeg when they see it, and no Albany legerdemain can impose it upon them as genuine. There is already abundant proof that the effect of Gen. Jackson's letter will be to attract the most anxious attention of the people to the

snare prepared for them by the New-York politicians, and to give promptness and unanimity to the efforts of the people's candidate, Judge White.

From the New York Evening Post.

### CONFLAGRATION OF THE MAILS AND BAGGAGE ON THE RAIL ROAD.

A few minutes after the Rail Road Cars left Bordentown for this city, yesterday, it was discovered that the car containing the baggage was on fire. The guard perceived a volume of flame and smoke issuing from the lower part of the baggage beneath him. The locomotive was stopped, as soon as practicable, on the alarm being given, but not before the fire had made such progress that the whole car was enveloped in flames, which rose in a column of fifteen or twenty feet. The passengers rushed confusedly from their several cars, each eager to save his own share of the property; but, owing to their want of method in their efforts, and the rapid spreading of the conflagration, they succeeded in rescuing only a few trunks and packages from destruction. The burning car, after some delay, was overturned from the track, and its blazing contents thus disintegrated and scattered, but not before much the larger portion was rendered wholly worthless by the fire. There were about one hundred passengers, sixty or eighty of whom have lost their entire baggage, and some of them articles of great value. The following particulars are gathered from the morning papers, mainly the Gazette.

A lady of Boston lost a large quantity of very valuable clothing, estimated to be worth fifteen hundred dollars. Her diamonds and other jewelry were saved.

Miss Austin, of the Theatre, lost all her baggage, including many valuable articles of dress, but saved a box of jewels which was taken from the centre of her trunk. Mr. Knowles, of Amherst, Massachusetts, had a package in his trunk, containing \$15,000 which was fortunately rescued from the flames, the top of the trunk having been burnt up. We understand the money was put into his charge by one of the Philadelphia Banks for a New York Bank.

A German gentleman and his wife, who lost all their clothing, were fortunate enough to recover a tin box, which was in one of their trunks, containing documents necessary for the recovery of a large estate in Europe, whether he is proceeding for that purpose.

The morning mail from Philadelphia was in the crate, and shared the fate of the rest. A scorched bundle which remained was brought to the Post Office, and out of it the superscription forty four on letters were deciphered. This mail usually contains but few letters, and those not of the most valuable kind. How the fire originated is not certainly ascertained. It had probably been burning for a few minutes, fanned by a fresh breeze, which blowing diagonally across the track of the cars, served, when added to their motion, to carry out the smoke off to the rear, so as to prevent its being seen.

A rough estimate of the loss was made by the passengers, and it was computed to amount to upwards of five thousand dollars.

### ROBBERY AND MURDER.

A gentleman entered the Police office, and stated to Mr. Stephens, the clerk, that there was a relative of his missing, supposed to have been murdered. His relative's name was Abraham Wilsey, and was a young farmer from Ontario County, who had never been in the city before. He arrived in town on Saturday night, and came to this gentleman's house. This took Wilsey to Newark on Monday, where they made some purchases and returned to this city. In the evening they went to the Bowers Theatre. The gentleman told his relative to remain in the box, while he stepped out a few minutes, or else he might be lost by wandering out doors, being a stranger to any city. There were some suspicious characters in the box, who overheard the conversation of the gentleman and his relative about money matters. When the gentleman returned, his friend was missing, and could not be found during the evening. The gentleman searched the house and neighborhood, but could not learn any thing. When the gentleman reached home and did not find him there, and when Tuesday, Wednesday, all last week, and this week so far passed, the gentleman's mother and sisters declared that he must have been murdered. He had left baggage at the Western Hotel, corner of West and Courtlandt streets, and had much money about him in \$5 bills of Geneva Bank. It is supposed that he was enticed out of the box by one of the bad characters mentioned, under the pretence that his relative had sent for him to some place, where doubtless the villains, in privacy and in cold blood, have deprived the unfortunate young man of his life and secured their booty. The Police is upon the lookout for the assassins, and we remain upon their guard.—Any information on the subject, left at Messrs. Barker and Wilson's Fancy goods store, 55 Nassau street, will be thankfully received.—N. Y. Transcript.

### EARTHQUAKE AT ST. THOMAS.

Extract from Capt. John Delesclerier's Log Book.

ST. THOMAS, Feb. 11, 1838.

"Twenty minutes past 10 o'clock, experienced a heavy shock from an Earthquake—the shock lasted about twenty-five seconds—the report one and a half minutes. At the time it commenced, I was in a long store, in company with Mr. N. Carlington. The store was composed of brick, stone and lime, and stood on made land or ground, and the shock caused the building to rise and fall like a long flat boat, riding on the waves. The pots, hams, and other articles usually hung on the beams of stores, were all put in motion, swinging to and fro. The shock was also felt by Capt. Hale, of the brig Rosalia, of Baltimore, in lat. 18 27, lon. 62 30, which lasted about one minute."

Another Extract from the same.

January 22.—"Tuesday, 10 of the clock in the evening, in passing the Island of Nevis, I was a spectator to a scene that surpasses all description. A sudden stream of fire burst upon our sight that astonished and delighted us. It was a broad sheet of flame illuminating the space of many miles—emitted from the volcano on the island—in a few minutes the flame disappeared and again burst forth in one sudden and splendid column, rising from the horizon and broadening until it reached the sky, and extended over the whole island. The sight was sublime, baffling all description. I was about twenty miles from the island when it disappeared, altogether, and left us as dark as Erebus."

### EARTHQUAKE AT OMOA.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 21st, gives the following extract of a letter, dated

Omoa, February 7, 1835.

The most tremendous eruptions of volcanoes have taken place in the interior, upon record—five burst simultaneously in different places, attended with tremendous earthquakes, which sunk three large towns, besides many villages, so that no trace of them remains, and destroyed a large portion of St. Miguel, and St. Salvador. The air was so obscured by ashes and smoke that for eight days the inhabitants were obliged to grope their way with torches. The reports were like the firing of muskets and cannon, attended with showers of rocks, stones and cinders. The lava in some places ran the distance of sixty leagues, destroying every thing in its course. In Alanche they thought the day of Judgement had arrived, and more than three hundred marriages took place among people who had previously lived in a state of concubinage. I think a visitation of that kind might be beneficial in New Orleans.—The earthquake was felt very sensibly both here



and in Truxillo, and the reports of the eruptions a long way to the northward of Belize. The ashes fell here for about twenty hours like snow, and it was so dark as to require candles at noon. One volcano burst about forty miles back of Truxillo.



## THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:  
Saturday Morning, May 2, 1835.

The Election for Delegates to the Convention takes place on Thursday, the 21st day of May.

We are authorized to say, that CHARLES FISHER, Esq., has consented to become a candidate to represent Rowan county in the Convention.

We are authorized to say, that JOHN GILES, Esq., has consented to the use of his name as a candidate to represent Rowan county in the Convention.

The Standard is informed that the absence of the senior Editor of this paper matters nothing with regard to the insertion of the article complained of. We inserted it, because we knew that no such sentence as the one extracted by the Standard was to be found in the correct copy of Mr. Calhoun's speech, or in his Report. In another article, we have made all the correction which we think necessary.

### THE "STANDARD," AND THE REGISTER, AND STAR.

In our paper of the 18th April, we republished, from the STAR, an article headed "Forgery and Trickery," the object of which was, to expose the incorrectness, and want of candor in a charge made against Mr. Calhoun by the Editor of the Standard. Since then, we have seen Mr. White's defence, from which it appears that he himself is not guilty of the "Forgery," but certainly not altogether clear of the "Trickery." Justice to Mr. White, as well as to the subject, requires that we should now recur to the charge, and distinctly state the circumstances of the case.—They are as follows: In the "Standard" of the 27th March, speaking of Mr. Calhoun, the Editor says—"As a peace-offering to the old Federal Whigs of blue-light memory, he lays at their feet a most laboured report, gotten up for the express purpose, on the subject of Executive Patronage, and makes a full confession of faith in the rankest of the blue-light doctrines. He remarks, that 'if they wish to have the business transacted faithfully, the Officer should be made safe, as sure of his place as if it were a freehold.'"

Now, the first question is, would not any person, on reading the foregoing remarks from the Standard, very naturally conclude that the sentence in italics was to be found in the report? Mr. White is speaking of the report, says it "makes a full confession of faith in the rankest of the blue-light doctrines;" and, as a proof of it, he quotes the sentence in question. We do not candidly believe that nine hundred and ninety-nine, out of every thousand persons, would, on reading the above remarks of the Standard, at once come to the conclusion that the obnoxious sentence was to be found in the report. Indeed, we can see how any person could suppose differently. The Editor of the Register, like every body else, thought so, and not recollecting to have seen the sentence in the Report, took the pains to read it over again, to see whether it really was there or not. The result of his search was, that no such idea or sentence was to be found in the report, and, therefore, in his next paper he came out and charged Mr. White with uttering "falsehood," or, in other words, with making a false charge against Mr. Calhoun. How does Mr. White get out of this difficulty? Why, he comes out and asserts that he did not mean to say that the sentence was in the report, but that it was in Mr. Calhoun's speech!—The Editor of the Register thought this at best but a poor cover-off, and, not recollecting to have seen the sentence even in the speech, he again goes to work, and examines every line of the speech, and, not finding the words there, he again comes out and charges Mr. White with asserting what was not so, and the Star came out and published the strictures headed "Forgery and Trickery." But Mr. White has his reply ready, and has certainly clearly shown that he is not guilty of "forgery," whatever may be thought of the disingenuous manner in which he brought forward the charge, and has since endeavored to sustain it.

He still affirms that the extract is to be found in Mr. Calhoun's speech, and actually refers to the place where it may be seen. And where, candid reader, do you think this is? Is it in the speech reported for the National Intelligencer, whose reports are generally as faithful as the nature of circumstances will admit of? No, it is not there. Is it to be found in the report of the speech made for the U. S. Telegraph, which, it is said, was corrected by Mr. Calhoun himself? No, it is not there. Where then does he find the sentence? Why, in the GLOBE!—yes, in the GLOBE!! Now, it is a well known fact, that the reports of speeches in the Globe are remarkable for the many errors and mistakes that abound in them.—So much so, indeed, that Mr. Benton, and the other Van Buren men, will not trust to the reporters of the Globe, but always write out their own speeches. In truth, it is known that no important speech is published in any of the papers at Washington without first having undergone revision by the person who made it. Besides this, the report of Mr. Calhoun's speech in the Globe is not a full one, but rather a sketch, and we may very fairly suppose that the reporter of the sketch unintentionally mistook Mr. Calhoun's remarks, which were never submitted to him for correction. In addition to this, it is well known that the Editors of the Globe are deadly hostile to Mr. Calhoun, and not long before, had actually charged him with having, by his speeches, instigated LAWRENCE to make the attempt on the President's life. Now, we appeal to the candor of every unprejudiced mind, to answer whether, under these circumstances, the Globe is a proper place to look for a correct report of Mr. Calhoun's speech? Surely, if Mr. White, in his new zeal for Van Buren, wishes to convict Mr. Calhoun of entertaining improper sentiments, it is but fair to take his report which was deliberately written, or his speeches, which have been revised by himself, and prove it from these, if he can,—not from the Globe, with which Mr. Calhoun has no intercourse, and which is deadly hostile to him.

But Mr. White has another witness; and who is he? Is it Mr. Van Buren, or Mr. Benton, or even our dis-

tinguished Senator, the Hon. Bedford Brown? No, none of these,—but it is Mr. Blair, Editor of the Globe, himself!! Now, the upshot of the whole is this:—that Mr. White is not guilty of committing "forgery" himself, but he has circulated the counterfeit bill, and endorsed it, and this, too, in a very disingenuous manner; that is, by introducing it in such a way as to make all who read his remarks come to the conclusion that the obnoxious sentence is to be found in Mr. Calhoun's report; when, in truth, it is not there to be found, nor anywhere, except in the garbled report of the Globe.

"Much ado about nothing."—The Van Buren caucus in the Wilmington district, (on the whole a very small affair,) has appointed "Gen. William H. Cowan" delegate to the Baltimore Caucus, and, by way of doing the thing decently, they detailed a Committee of THREE to announce the important intelligence to him. The Committee very formally did so, by a written communication, and the General, in his very best style, writes them back a letter, wherein he assures them "that he is grateful for the confidence reposed in him;"—he modestly accepts the honor conferred on him, and solemnly declares that he does so "with a determination, to the extent of his abilities, faithfully to discharge the IMPORTANT TRUST!!" Gentle reader, what important trust is this the General speaks of? It is to go on to Baltimore, enter the CAUCUS, and vote for Martin Van Buren! What fudge and humbuggery!—Why, it seems to us that there is no necessity for sending on a GENERAL to do this job; any CORPORAL could do it just as well.—all that is required, is to write—"Martin Van Buren" on a scrap of paper, and put it into the hat, and the mission is at an end.

Gen. Cowan was Clerk of the Senate of our last Legislature, and has, off and on, been Engraving Clerk for a number of years. He should not forget to be back in time for the meeting of our next Legislature, as he no doubt will be a candidate for the Clerkship again; but, by the bye, will it not be letting himself down to offer for the humble office of Clerk, after having gone as PLENIPOTENTIARY from the Cape Fear Caucus to the GRAND CAUCUS at Baltimore? He ought to be very careful not to compromise his dignity acquired on this occasion. In seriousness, to Gen. Cowan, we ask him if he does not know that the Van Buren system of politics is, to turn out from office every man who will not go the whole hog with them? Now, should the next Legislature contain a majority of anti-Van Buren men, he surely will not complain if they, (acting on the system which he is trying to introduce into N. Carolina,) should turn him out of office.—When a man's corn is measured in his own bushel, he has no right to complain.

Note.—We notice the name of "L. H. Marsteller" as composing one of the Committee of THREE. Is this the same gentleman who offered for Clerk at the last Legislature, and was disappointed? If so, we advise him to go on to Baltimore with Gen. Cowan, and offer for Clerk to the Caucus;—perhaps he may meet with better luck there. Should the Caucus elect him, they may be assured of one thing—he will read for them as long as they may choose to hear him.

Van Buren in New-England.—We have heard intelligent men, of the White party, express their surprise that Connecticut should go for Van Buren. It has not in the least surprised us, nor will we be surprised if all New-England should drop Mr. Webster and go for him. The following article, taken from the Boston Courier, will throw some light on the subject:

"Van Buren is a NORTHERN man; he is NOT A SLAVE-HOLDER; he is not ignorant of the characters, habits, pursuits, and wants of the Northern States; and if he has any sympathies, or any feelings in common with the people, these sympathies and feelings must lean to the people of the Northern and Western States."

Is it not amazing after this, and a hundred other such indications as this, that any intelligent Southern man should go for Martin Van Buren, in preference to a man of the South? While on this subject, we will ask the attention of our readers to a Dialogue, which will be found in another part of this paper, under the head of "Connecticut Elections," taken from the New York Star.

The way they do the thing.—It is now rather too late to be of much service, otherwise we would republish, at full length, for the benefit of our Van Buren friends, a letter written by one HENRY BUEHLER, son-in-law of Gov. Wolf, of Pennsylvania, to George Zeigler, and J. L. Fuller, of Adams county, in that State. The writer is a real Van Buren man, and the object of the letter was to instruct the persons to whom it was addressed, how to manage to elect certain delegates to the Harrisburg Wolf-Van Buren Convention. After explaining certain matters, the letter goes on— "You are accordingly requested, at once, to convene a meeting of a few of our friends, (half a dozen will do,) appoint a Chairman and Secretary, and then offer a Resolution, appointing any three men you have confidence in, as Delegates to the Democratic Convention to meet here on the 4th, to represent Adams county, and send them over. It is taken for granted that you will have but little trouble in making this arrangement. The travelling expenses, &c., of the delegates, should you find difficulty in getting persons to come, please say, and I will refund. The delegates should be at Squire Beck's brick tavern, at the end of the Harrisburg bridge, by nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 4th inst., there they will find a person who will explain the circumstances of the case. It is of course desirable that you should confide this matter to but few, and that in strict confidence."

Mr. Fuller declines these instructions, and gives his reasons in the following words: "I cannot comply with your request for two reasons: First, I cannot, upon reflection, think of six men in the town and county that would act in this matter; and, secondly, I think it politically and morally dishonest."

Yours, &c. "J. L. FULLER."

Surely this Mr. Fuller cannot be a good Van Buren man, otherwise, he would not think a small matter of this sort "politically and morally dishonest."

Note.—It would appear from the above that in Pennsylvania it takes Six to constitute "a large and respectable" Van Buren meeting. This is rather more than it requires in some parts, even of North Carolina. We distinctly recollect of a Van Buren meeting which once took place in this State, where there were only FIVE in attendance.

Mr. JOHN BRAGG, now sometimes called "Visitor" Bragg, has published a circular, in which he declines a re-election to the next Legislature. It is possible, after Mr. Bragg gets through examining the boys at West Point, he may accept some lucrative office under the General Government.

A very extensive Fire occurred in Thomaston, Georgia, on the 17th ultimo, which destroyed the principal part of the village. The loss is estimated at \$40,000, and but one house insured.

### THE 20th OF MAY, IN 1775—AND—IN 1835.

On the 20th of May, 1775, the gallant Patriots of Mecklenburg met together, and boldly throwing off the yoke of tyranny, proclaimed themselves to be FREE and INDEPENDENT.—On the 20th of May, 1775, the CAUCUS meets at Baltimore, for—what?—To elect Martin Van Buren President, and thereby save the people the trouble of making a choice for themselves!

On the 20th of May, 1775, the yoke of a KING was thrown off!—On the 20th of May, 1835, the yoke of a King is put on!—What King, pray? Why, that miserable, corrupting, debasing old Tyrant—KING CAUCUS!! Freemen of North-Carolina! are you ready to take the yoke? Are you willing to give up your right to choose a President for yourselves? If so, then bow your necks submissively, and cry out—long live King Caucus—and long life to Martin Van Buren, his vice-gerant!

Delegates to the Convention.—We learn, from the Oxford Examiner, that the venerable old patriarch, Nathaniel Macon, has consented to go as a Delegate from Warren county to the Convention. We also see, from the Newbern Spectator, that Judge Gaston will probably be returned from Craven county. We truly hope this may be so, but—we have some doubts. Should our enlightened friends in "Craven," (not NEWBERN,) get it into their heads that Judge Gaston will be friendly to amending the Constitution—that instrument which they say "was made by Washington's own hands,"—should they suspect they will put the Judge aside, and in his stead, send some grave SOLOON from down on "Swift Creek;"—the votes and wishes of the men of Athens to the contrary notwithstanding. No wonder our friends of the Spectator wish to retain their Borough Representation. We expect, for the same reason, the people of Raleigh would like to have one.

Mr. Van Buren and the South.—We ask the serious consideration of our readers to an article in today's paper, from the New York Star, under the head of MR. VAN BUREN AND THE SOUTH.

We ardently wish that every Van Buren man in N. Carolina, yes, in the whole South, could take it up, and, without prejudice, read it carefully and deliberately. If so, the scales would begin to fall from their eyes, and they would see, in a proper light, the man and the system which they are supporting.

Asclepiades.—We re-publish, on the fourth page of today's paper, from the "Farmer's Reporter," a communication signed ASCLEPIADES. It comes from a very respectable source, and we give it a place in order that the opposition to the forthcoming Convention may be heard. One of the objections advanced by the writer is a very forcible one. With him, we deny the right of the Legislature to prescribe to the people how far they shall go. It looks like the creature prescribing to the creator, for what is the Legislature but the creature of the People? As to the other objections advanced by Asclepiades, we do not see their force. Has the intelligent author of that communication ever read PROFESSOR DEWE'S Review of the Debate in the Virginia Assembly, on the subject of Slavery? If not, we recommend it to his attention.

Rhode-Island Elections.—The Elections in Rhode-Island have just terminated. FRANCES, the Van Buren candidate for Governor, is elected by a majority of 90 votes, over Knight, the Whig candidate. This result was produced, it is said, by the personal popularity of Frances, as upon that ground he received a great many Whig votes. The Whigs have a decided majority in the Legislature, which will insure the election, at their next session, of a Whig Senator in Congress, in place of Mr. Knight, whose term expired with the last Congress.

Small Pox.—This dreadful malady has made its appearance in Milledgeville, Georgia, as we observe by the TIMES of the 21st ult. It created a considerable sensation in the Town when it first occurred; but, from the following Card, issued by the Physicians, it will be seen that there has been but one case as yet, and that, it is thought, will terminate favorably: "The Physicians of Milledgeville announce to the community that this disease, has made its appearance among us. There is, as yet, only a single case; it has existed ten days, and bids fair to terminate favorably.—They have no evidence that it will spread farther, and a vigorous effort to secure the benefits of vaccination is in operation."

From the Washington Whig.  
SENATOR MANGUM.

At a very numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of Beaufort county, held at the Court-house in the Town of Washington, for the purpose of adopting measures to express their approbation of the course of the Honorable Willie P. Mangum, in the Senate of the United States, Col. Richard H. Bonner was called to the Chair, and Joseph Bonner, and John Myers appointed Secretaries. Z. W. Barrow, Esq., having been called on by the chair, explained, in a forcible manner, the object of the meeting; whereupon, on motion made and seconded, the following Committee were appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz: D. C. Freeman, Joshua Taylor, Edward Stanley, James Ellison, Samuel Masters, John Myers, and Z. W. Barrow, Esqrs. After retiring a short time, they reported the following resolutions, which, having been submitted separately, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have witnessed, with the greatest alarm, the usurpations of the present Chief Magistrate of the United States, in his attempt to subvert the rights of the States; in his unlawful seizure of the public treasure; in his attempt to overawe and control a co-ordinate branch of the government; and in endeavoring to influence the right of suffrage by a general system of rewarding his partisans and proscribing those honestly differing with him in politics.

Resolved, That the conduct of our Senator, the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, in ably and fearlessly opposing the corrupt course of the present Administration, meets with our warmest approbation.

Resolved, That we witnessed, with indignation, the attempt made by our Legislature at its last session to embarrass his political course, and to drive from the national councils one of the few of our political men "who dare be honest in the worst of times."

Resolved, That a committee of twenty be appointed by the chair to express to the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, our approval of his political course in the Senate of the United States, and to request him to accept of a public dinner in this town, at such time as may suit his convenience.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee in accordance with the last resolution, viz: Wm. A. Blount, John Myers, Allen Grist, Samuel Latham, J. O. K. Williams, Edward Stanley, Samuel Masters, Geo. Houston, Joshua Taylor, N. J. Oliver, T. A. Demill, Bryan Grimes, Joseph Bonner, James Ellison, John Y. Bonner, Henry A. Ellison, Samuel R. Fowle, D. B. Perry, and D. C. Freeman.

On motion made and seconded, the Chairman was added to the Committee.

On motion made and seconded, the meeting adjourned.

R. H. BONNER, Chairman.  
JOSEPH BONNER, } Secretaries.  
JOHN MYERS, }

It may interest some of our back-country readers to learn, that the schooner William Tell, from New York, arrived at Wilmington some days ago with a case of Small Pox on board, and was immediately ordered to the Quarantine ground, where she yet remains. Her cargo, which is still on board, is, principally, we learn, for merchants in the interior of this State.

We are glad to learn that effectual steps were taken to prevent the least danger of the disease to the inhabitants of Wilmington.—Fayetteville Obs.

Mr. Weld, who was lecturing on Abolition a few weeks ago in this neighborhood, has been pelted with eggs in Granville, Licking county, for advocating his doctrines there. Even those who approve of his doctrines, must see that his course is calculated to do more harm than good, causing strife and violence in the most peaceful parts of the country, and seriously injuring the very persons they intend to benefit. It is time to give it up, for evidently, no good and much evil must ensue from their course.—Muskum (Ohio) Messenger.

Caucus.—This term is said, by some ingenious gentlemen, to be derived from *Cacus*, the robber. This is not at all improbable, seeing that the Monster of the present day is quite as apt in stealing away the liberties of the people, as was his prototype in secreting the cows of Hercules.

On Tuesday last, we observed a procession come into town of rather an unusual character—it was a company of Miners, about 40, marching in, escorted by life and drum, to partake of a dinner, presented to them by Capt. John Penman. Upon making some inquiry as to the reason of such a display, we learned that his workmen, while operating in a mine about three miles from town, struck a vein of unusual richness. The Captain was so elated at his success that he needs must let his workmen be partakers of his joy. Capt. Penman has promised us some information relative to its value, which we shall lay before our readers.—Charlotte Journal.

We learn, by a letter from Columbus, that the Indians have committed another murder, on the body of a man named Allen, who we understand was moving with his negroes from North Carolina. It is high time these daring outrages were prevented. Where is the civil authority of Alabama!—Georgia Times.

Camden Market.—The Camden Journal, of the 25th April, says: "Our latest European accounts bring favorable advices in relation to the Cotton Market. Considerable sales have been made and prices have advanced."

In this place, the quantity coming in is limited, and but very little prime. Sales have been made at 15 1/2 to 17 1/2 cents. Strictly prime would command readily 18 cents. Corn 100, and scarce.

Columbia Market.—The Columbia Times, of April, 23rd says: "Business for the week limited, owing to the heavy rains. What Cotton has come forward went off freely, at our quotations, 15 to 17 1/2 cents."

### UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In this County, on the 16th ultimo, by the Rev. Samuel Rothrock, Mr. PETER TREXLER to Miss ELLIZABETH C. MILLER.

In this County, on the 16th ultimo, by the Rev. Samuel Rothrock, Mr. DAVID BEAVER to Miss ABALINE HARTMAN.

In Surry county, near Jonesville, on the 30th ultimo, Mr. WILLIAM MESSEK to Miss MARY NAYLOR, daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Naylor.

### DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 10th inst., at his residence near Beattie Ford, Mr. JAMES CONNER, a patriot of the Revolution, at the advanced age of 81 years. Mr. C. was a native of Ireland, but for more than 60 years a citizen of the United States, and the greatest part of his life a resident of this county.

### SHIP NEWS.

#### ARRIVED AT FAYETTEVILLE:

April 17. Steamer John Walker, with Dry-Goods, &c., for Murphy & Taylor, John Murphy, H. & J. Lindsay, David Clapp & Co., Melrose & Moring, Josh. Johnson, Thomas G. Buchanan, Gibson, Post & Co., McCaddoo & Scott, L. Donnell, J. F. & C. Phifer, Waugh, Coats & Waugh, Benton Clemmons, William Murphy, W. W. Jones, Charles Manly, John W. Lindsay, David Lindsay & Co., Womack & Goodwyn, J. Smith, Smith & Hampton, L. Donald, Alfred Hargrave, T. Douthitt, Waugh & Moore, Nathan Hunt, Donnell & McLean, A. Williams, William H. Haywood, and S. D. Young, of the interior.

#### Positively A Race!

THE Dutch Race, for \$400, between BLACK DUTCHNESS and UWHARIE, will positively take place on Thursday, the 7th instant. Fine sport expected.

May 2, 1835. JOCKEY CLUB.

#### Strayed,

FROM the Subscriber, on the 21st day of April last, Two Sorrell Mares; one three years old this Spring, very close made, with a large blaze in her face, and very thick mane and tail; her two hind feet are white, and perhaps one of her fore feet, and has no shoes on. She was lately brought from Kentucky; and it is probable she is either trying to get back again, or is lost somewhere in the settlement. I will give a reward of THREE DOLLARS to any person who will take her up and deliver her to me, in Rowan County, two miles above Chamber's Ferry.

The other is a colt, only one year old, with a white spot in her forehead. I will give TWO DOLLARS to any person who will take her up and deliver her to me, or send me word, as above.

WILLIAM S BUTNER.

Rowan County, May 2, 1835. —if—

#### Five Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on the first day of February last, an Apprentice Boy named Seno Whitney. I forwarn all persons from harboring or trading with said Whitney; and any person who will return him to me shall receive the above reward.

JACOB BOLCH.

Eavesville, Lincoln Co., May 2, 1835. 2t

#### Correction!

On Friday, the 15th day of May next, THE Annual Meeting of the Iredell County Temperance Society will be held at the Presbyterian Church near Statesville. The Members, and all who wish well to the highly important cause, are invited to attend. The Rev. P. J. Sparrow is expected to preach on the occasion.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Secretary.  
April 11, 1835. —3t—



## SALISBURY HOTEL,

Salisbury, North Carolina,

(Situated on Main Street, a few doors above the building formerly occupied as the Branch of the State Bank of North Carolina.)

By THOMAS A. HAGUE;

WHO informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that he has lately purchased of W. H. Slaughter, Esq., the Buildings, &c., which have been long occupied by him as a Hotel and advantageously known by the name of "OLD POINT COMFORT."

He is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The location is convenient to the business of the place, and still sufficiently retired to make it pleasant. The house is conveniently arranged for the accommodation of families, or single persons, either as regular or transient boarders. Clean and well-aid beds, honest and obliging servants, well furnished Table and Bar, first rate Cooks, a full Grainery, and an Ostrer to attend to his spacious and well constructed Stables, whose character for attention and care in the management of Horses, is unimpeached. The Landlord will do all in his power to give general satisfaction to all who will be kind enough to patronize his establishment. The friends of his predecessor, he hopes, will extend to him their patronage, as he will devote the whole of his time to promote the well management of his concern.

Stage Passengers are informed, that the Great Northern and Southern Line of Stages—the Merchant's Line—Peck & Wellford Contractors, arrive at and depart from the Salisbury Hotel tri-weekly. Seats secured in all other Stages leaving Salisbury.

T. A. HAGUE.  
Salisbury N. C., May 2, 1835. —if—

## Fresh Goods!

New and Cheap!!

## WILLIAM MURPHY

Has just received, from New York and Philadelphia,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT

OF

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Which have been selected with much care and attention and bought for the Spring of 1835.

HIS STOCK CONSISTS, IN PART, OF

DRY-GOODS,

Hard Ware,

Cutlery,

QUEENS-WARE,

AND

GROCERIES, &c., &c.

He invites his Friends and the Public to call, hear prices, examine quality, and judge for themselves.

Country produce, of all kinds, bought at the highest market prices.

A liberal discount will be allowed to all CASH customers.

Salisbury, April 25, 1835. —f—

## Emporium of Fashion.

Mrs. S. D. Pendleton,

MILLINER

AND

MANTUA MAKER,

Has just received from New-York the Latest

Spring and Summer Fashions

FOR 1835.

EMBRACING

LADIES' MORNING, DINING, AND EVENING DRESSES.

LADIES' CAPES, CAPS, BONNETS, &c., &c.

She flatters herself that, from a knowledge of her business acquired in ten years, and having made arrangements with one of the most fashionable Millinery Establishments in the City of New York, to supply her regularly with the latest fashions, she will be enabled to have her Millinery made up in a Superior Style, and on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. P. respectfully invites the Ladies of Salisbury, and the adjoining country, to call and examine, and assures them she will sell every article in her line on accommodating terms. She is prepared for Cleaning and Pressing Tuscan, Leghorn, and Straw Bonnets in the Northern Style.

Specimens of her work, both in Dressing and Making of Bonnets, and Dresses, may be seen at her Shop—Sign of the GREEN BONNET, two doors above Messrs Wheeler and Burns' Apothecary and Drug Store, where all orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

N. B. Mrs. P. always keeps an assortment of Fashionable Ribbons on hand, and can supply, on reasonable terms, those who may wish Bonnets trimmed.

—if— April 11, 1835.

## Strayed or Stolen.

ON the night of the 11th instant, from the subscriber, living on Waxhaw Creek, Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, a Bay Mare, four years old this Spring, between 14 and 15 hands high, from the footlock to the hoof of one hind leg white, with one or two black spots. No other marks recollected. Said mare was got from a gentleman residing not far from Statesville. Whoever will take up said mare and bring her to the subscriber, or give information so that he can get her shall be liberally rewarded.

ALEXANDER HALES.  
Waxhaw, Mecklenburg Co., May 2, 1835.



## CONVENTION QUESTION.

From the Farmer's Reporter.

**Messrs. Editors:** When, a few days ago, the friends of Stokes County, living in the vicinity of Salem, met at the polls according to the proposition of our last Legislature, in order to signify whether it was their will that, in the course of the present summer, a Convention should meet, for the purpose of framing a new State Constitution, under such restrictions as it has pleased the Legislature to prescribe to their constituents, it was with lively feelings of mortification and regret that I perceived how the motives of the few citizens, who voted against such Convention, were either altogether unknown, or, when known, that they were misconstrued and assailed. It falling to my humble lot to belong to the minority, that could not give their consent to such a Convention, it will, I trust, not be deemed impertinent, when in your columns I communicate to my fellow-citizens the motives by which myself with a few friends were actuated, when recording our votes against the proposed Convention.

When, in the year '76, soon after our Declaration of Independence, our present State Constitution was framed, it will be generally known, that the present western part of North-Carolina was settled very thinly, constituting almost a wilderness, dotted only here and there by the habitations of a few farmers and hunters. Even the present State of Tennessee at that time belonged to the chartered limits of our State, though I presume entirely unexplored by civilized man, and containing only the wigwags of a few savages and the haunts of wild beasts. The limits of the western counties were, in consequence, extremely extensive, two or three, perhaps more, of the present counties constituting at that time a single one. Now it happened, that since that time the free population in the western counties increased in a much more rapid ratio than in the eastern counties, which was owing, I presume, to the fact, that the number of slaves in the west is comparably small to what it is in the east, where chiefly the descendants of the first settlers of the State own, in many cases, immense tracts of land, and hundreds of slaves to cultivate them, of which we in the west see fortunately but very few instances among us. Our landed property is much more equally divided; it is chiefly, (would to God we could say universally) cultivated by free men; bodily labor, or the earning of our bread by the sweat of the brow, is not considered creditable or degrading among us, as it is frequently in places where almost exclusively slaves are employed.

This rapid increase of population in the west, rendered it from time to time necessary to divide our counties, which so frequently occurring, occasioned our eastern brethren to take umbrage at our growing prosperity; they grew jealous under the well-grounded apprehension, that the predominant power to regulate the concerns of the State according to their fancy, hitherto exclusively enjoyed by the east, might gradually slip into the hands of the west;—absolutely disregarding the principle, on which alone a republican government can continue to exist any length of time, viz: *Equality of Representation.* Our eastern brethren blushed not, when consenting reluctantly to a division of some western county, containing, in some instances, thousands of freeholders, to insist on the division of some considerable eastern county, containing perhaps only a few hundred freeholders. This power, at once possessed by the east and exercised with ruthless severity, has at last become such a monstrous crying evil, that the taxes paid into the State Treasury by some of the eastern counties are even not sufficient to defray the daily pay of the members sent by these counties to the Legislature. Even the expenses of their Superior Courts, I apprehend, stand under the same predicament. It was mainly this intolerable grievance, viz: the preponderant influence of the east in our Legislature, justly acquired about sixty years ago, but since most unjustly maintained when the free population of the west far exceeds the free population of the east, and some other minor defects, discovered by the experience of time in our Constitution, which roused in the people of the west the conviction of the necessity of a Convention, for the purpose of amending our Constitution, in which conviction I fully and unreservedly participate with my western brethren.—But the Convention, to which I conscientiously can give my humble consent, must be an unrestricted one, untrammelled, unshackled by limitations, suggested by a set of men who cannot even produce the shadow of the authority under which they act, when they pretended to prescribe to the sovereign people, to be assembled by their delegates in convention, on what subjects they have gracious leave to deliberate, and on what others they are imperiously commanded to keep silence. How men, emerging fresh from the ranks of a free people, ejected, I hope, on account of their superior learning, intelligence, and sagacity, invested barely with the authority to enact laws, in order to carry on the current business of the State Government; men, who themselves, in their restriction act, acknowledge the right of the people to declare by its vote, whether any convention is to meet or not, how these men, almost in the same breath, afterwards could muster up the courageous assurance, to prescribe to the people in convention assembled, what they are allowed to speak, is utterly incomprehensible to my weak understanding. It certainly, these few years past, has become much more fashionable than formerly among our public men to flatter the people with their unalienable rights and reserved privileges. Popular sentiment, the will of the people, the sovereignty of the States, have been the fruitful themes on which serious innumerable have been delivered in stentorian tone, and homilies been sung in the highest strain. And this has been done by none more loudly than by very men who, either themselves committed violent encroachments on the liberties of their fellow citizens, or defended similar encroachments committed by others, whom they considered their superiors. And this charge, I apprehend, is exactly applicable to most of the wise men of our last Legislature, who either framed or even consented to that odious restriction law. Whoever recollects that most, if not all, the restrictions contained in the last law, were proposed by the eastern members for the avowed, undisguised purpose of retaining, even in the proposed convention, the undue weight enjoyed hitherto by them in the Legislature; whoever will undertake the trouble of comparing the population of our 85 counties, according to the last census, with the limited number of 130, designated by the restriction law, must irresistibly become convinced that, by a convention limited in such a manner, the west can gain but very little, if any thing. But it has been alleged by some friends of the convention, that we cannot lose any

thing, and that, what little we perhaps may gain, must be accepted with gratitude. A spirit of compromise, it is said, must animate the western as well as the eastern members of the convention. I willingly agree, that a compromising spirit in private as well as in public life is sometimes a very desirable and amiable virtue. But, I trust, it will be generally admitted, that in morals as well as in politics, there are some principles on which no compromise ought to take place. One of those principles, I hope, is equality of representation; another one is the confining strictly the powers of our public men within the sphere described by law, which both principles in the present case appear to be intimately blended together. Confidence continually reposed in public men, is certainly no republican virtue; and it behoves a people, wishing to continue to enjoy freedom, to watch public men invested with temporary power, with a jealous eye, and to check them immediately, whenever they transgress their proper limits; we know it by our own experience, that as frail, proud, and vicious beings, we are only too apt to abuse power entrusted to us, when we find it uncontrolled.

A Convention, in order to be an efficient one, and able to give the least satisfaction to the west, must be invested with the right to choose one of two alternatives; either, to allow to each county such an additional number of representatives as it may be entitled to by its population, which would give to some of the western counties from 5 to 9 delegates, and, consequently, would increase the number of our legislators to a very inconvenient size, besides rendering the legislature still more expensive; or the other alternative, which consists in undoing the wrong committed now for years past by our legislature; a number of eastern counties ought consequently be again condensed into a single one, so as to equalize in some degree the large western counties in population. But the application of both these remedies, which alone could cure the evil radically, is rendered impossible by the restriction law, which insists on every county, even the most inconsiderable one, retaining one representative, and limiting the whole number to 120.

Were the proposed convention even endowed with superhuman wisdom, and animated generally and individually with the most fervent wish to redress every grievance, we must expect of course, that limited and bound as they must remain by the law, that, after a painful labor, the constitution which they will usher into the world, cannot but be a rickety, miserable, and sickly creature, which, if the people can be gulled into its acceptance, may perhaps be caressed and fondled a short time, but which certainly, sooner or later, when its internal defects and real deformity become generally known, will be rejected with scorn and detestation. The new constitution will not, cannot, ought not to satisfy the west: the injustice of the east will continue to be felt, complaints and recriminations will not cease, as the main grievance must be left without redress; we shall, before many years elapse, insist on another convention, in order to frame a new constitution, and the good people of North Carolina will present to the other members of our Union, the curious unenviable spectacle of framing, in the course of a few years, at least two, perhaps more new constitutions, or playing with constitutions like children with their baubles. A constitution, I should suppose, constitutes the fundamental law of the State, which every officer, the highest as well as the lowest, is compelled by his oath to support; even our legislators, when framing new laws, are imperiously bound by the principles laid down in our constitution. It is consequently our duty to regard it with feelings of profound respect, and solemn awe, to manage it, when requiring alterations, with tender circumspection, and not to undertake any alterations without the most urgent necessity. Any law, by being often changed, loses with every change, even by a trifling one, some of its moral force, which it ought to possess over the community, and its enactments justly incur the suspicion of fickleness, levity, and weakness of mind.

If, therefore, we are to have a new constitution, let it be such a perfect one as can possibly be devised by the concentrated wisdom of the State; let us not be satisfied with some miserable patchwork, which in a short time must be torn in pieces and then be remodelled again. A convention, in order to frame only a tolerable constitution, must not be prevented by any means to apply boldly the pruning knife to every defect, which is an acknowledged evil.

But what are we to do; what will the gentle meek advocates of compromise say, if the east is not willing to do us full justice? The remedy is a very simple one, and can be pointed out in a few words.—*Let us separate.* Let us imitate the example of Tennessee, which upwards of forty years ago, actuated by certain grievances, the exact specification of which is unknown to me, separated from North Carolina, and declared itself an independent State. Why cannot we form the State of West Carolina? It is only a peremptory declaration of this import, which in my opinion will bring our eastern brethren to their proper senses, and render them willing to grant us the long denied justice.

I have already hinted somewhat at another defect in our system of government, which in my humble opinion ought to be remedied, viz: the representation of slaves, which, by the regulations of the last Legislature, is now it appears, to be formally engrained on our State Constitution. It may flatter the pride and presumption of a slaveholder to know, that three fifths of his slaves are to be represented in the State legislature, as they are most unreasonably in Congress; though but even few intelligent slaveholders will be found willing to defend, by serious arguments, the justice of the representation of slaves. But certainly every free man, not owning slaves, must deeply feel interested in the non-representation of slaves. Never ought he to cease to protest, both by words and deeds, against that enormous anomaly in our Federal Government, which presumes to represent, in an assembly of free men, slaves, considered as property in law.

Finally, I deem it necessary to mention another point, which seems to me to demand imperiously the attention of a free, untrammelled Convention, viz: the gradual abolition of slavery. Whoever considers seriously the fact, that in a few years slaves will cease to exist in the British West Indies, and in consequence, almost certainly in the French, Danish and Spanish Islands too; whoever is acquainted with the geographical situation of the West Indies, and their near vicinity to our most southern shores, must come to the irresistible conclusion, that this cessation of slavery in the West Indies must exercise a powerful influence on our slaves. If no prospect, are held out to them for their gradual relaxation and final removal of their chains, we certainly, in times not very remote, shall have our slave wars,

as well as the Romans and Sicilians had theirs.—The examples of Spartacus and Adonius will be imitated by some coloured leader, and the fairest portion of the Union will be devastated with fire and sword.

I forbear to extend my remarks, by speaking diffusely on the unseasonable time for holding the Convention, when the violence of party spirit has reached its utmost height, which violence certainly incapacitates men of different political parties to examine the fundamental deficiencies of their constitution, in a calm, dispassionate manner.

These, Messrs. Editors, are the principal reasons which induced me to vote against the restricted convention proposed to us, and they are herewith submitted to the candid and indulgent judgment of your readers. **ASCLEPIADES.**

## SELECT MISCELLANY.

### COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE OF WASHINGTON, IN 1759.

From the life of Mrs. Martha Washington, by George Washington P. Custis, Esq. of Arlington.

It was in 1758 that an officer, attired in a military undress, and attended by a body servant, tall and martial as his chief, crossed the ferry called William's, over the Pamunkey, a branch of the York river. On the boat touching the southern or New Kent side, the soldier's progress was arrested by one of those personages, who give the beau ideal of the Virginia gentleman of the old regime, the very soul of kindness and hospitality. It was in vain the soldier urged his business at Williamsburg, important communications to the governor, &c. Mr. Chamberlayne, on whose domain the military had just landed, would hear of no excuse. Col. Washington was a name and character so dear to all the Virginians, that his passing by one of the old castles of Virginia, without calling and partaking of the hospitalities of the host, was entirely out of the question. The Colonel, however, did not surrender at discretion, but stoutly maintained his ground, till Chamberlayne, bringing up his reserve, in the intimation that he would introduce his friend to a young and charming widow, then beneath his roof; the soldier capitulated, on condition that he should dine, only dine, and then, by pressing his charger and borrowing of the night, he would reach Williamsburg before his excellency could shake off his morning slumbers.—Orders were accordingly issued to Bishop, the Colonel's body servant, and faithful follower, who, together with the fine English charger, had been bequeathed by the dying Braddock to Major Washington, on the famed and fatal field of the Monongahela. Bishop, bred in the school of European discipline, raised his hand to his cap, as much as to say, "Your honor's orders shall be obeyed."

The Colonel now proceeded to the mansion, and was introduced to various guests, (for when was a Virginia domicile of the old time without guests?) and above all, to the charming widow. Tradition relates that they were mutually pleased on this first interview;—nor is it remarkable; they were of an age when impressions are strongest. The lady was fair to behold, of fascinating manners, and splendidly endowed with worldly benefits. The hero, fresh from his early fields, redolent of fame, and with a form on which every God did seem to set his seal, to give the world assurance of a man.

The morning passed pleasantly away, evening came, with Bishop, true to his orders and firm at his post, holding the favorite charger with the one hand, while the other was waiting to offer the ready stirrup. The sun sunk in the horizon, and yet the Colonel appeared not. And then the old soldier marvelled at his chief's delay. "Twas strange, 'twas passing strange"—surely he was not wont to be a single moment behind his appointments, for he was the most punctual of all men. Meantime, the host enjoyed the scene of the veteran on duty at the gate, while the Colonel was so agreeably employed in the parlor; and proclaiming that no guest ever left his house at sunset, his military visitor was without much difficulty, persuaded to order Bishop to put up the horses for the night. The sun rode high in the heavens the ensuing day, when the enamored soldier pressed with his spur his charger's side, and speeded on his way to the seat of government, where, having despatched his public business, he retraced his steps, and, at the White House, the engagement took place, with preparations for the marriage.

And much hath the biographer heard of that marriage from grey-haired domestics, who waited at the board where love made the feast and Washington was the guest. And rare and high was the revelry at that parmy period of Virginia's festal age; for many were gathered to that marriage, of the good, the great, and the gifted, while Virginia, with joyous acclamation, hailed in her youthful hero a prosperous and happy bridegroom.

"And so you remember when Colonel Washington came a courting of your mistress?" said the biographer to old Cully, in his hundredth year.—"Aye, master, that I do," replied this ancient family servant, who had lived to see five generations: "great times, sir, great times! Shall never see the like again!" "And Washington looked something like a man, a proper man, a proper man, hey, Cully?" "Never seed the like, sir; never the like of him, though I have seen many in my day; so tall, so straight! Ah, sir, he was like no one else! Many at the wedding—but none looked like the man himself!"—Strong, indeed, must have been the impressions which the person and manner of Washington made upon the rude, "untutored mind" of this poor negro, since the lapse of three quarters of a century had not sufficed to efface them.

The precise date of the marriage the biographer has been unable to discover, having in vain searched among the records of the vestry of St. Peter's Church, New Kent, of which the Rev. Mr. Munson, a Cambridge scholar, was the Rector, and performed the ceremony, it is believed, about 1759. A short time after their marriage, Colonel and Mrs. Washington removed to Mount Vernon, on the Potomac, and permanently settled there.

**Another Uraline Convert.**—We are happy to announce, (says a Duplin paper), that the Rt. Rev. Dr. England, Bishop of Charleston, arrived yesterday (Sunday) in Cork, by the Victory steamer, from Bristol. We have the gratification to state, that the estimable prelate enjoys the best health, and proceeds in a few days, via Liverpool, to Charleston, South Carolina, accompanied by some ladies from the Uraline community at Black Rock, who propose establishing a convent of their order in the vicinity of Charleston. The venerable prelate deservedly enjoys the highest confidence from the father of the faithful, and the various congregations connected with his legation.

From the Philadelphia Sportsman.

## A QUEER CUSTOMER.

"It is most astonishing," said Richard Mervyn, as he relinquished the attempt to rise from the gutter at the corner of Sixth and Front streets—"it is really astonishing how soon this dreadful climate of America brings on old age. I shall never survive to get home and write a book about the place—never. Here am I, six feet two, without my stockings, sprawling in a dirty republican gutter, without being able to help myself out of it. There's a lamp winking and blinking in my face, as if it wants to laugh, and would, if it had a mouth; and a big brute of a dog just now nosed me to see whether I was good to eat. What a country! what gutters! and what liquor! I only took nine swallows of whiskey, and what with that, and the premature old age, I verily believe I'm assassinated—I'm a gone chicken!"

Mr. Mervyn now clamored so loudly that assistance soon came.

"Silence there! What's the matter?" "Matter yourself—I'm being done, or as some people say, I'm doing. The march of mind has tripped, and Richard Mervyn is too deep for himself. Help me out—gently—there. Aint I in a pretty pickle? This is what the doctors call *gutta serena*, isn't it?"

"When I was at school, the boys would have called you a gutteral."

"They wouldn't have known much grammar, if they did. I'm a liquid—see me drip."

"Oh! ho!" said the watch, "don't try to be funny; I know you well enough, now you've wiped your face. You're the chap that locked me up in my box once, and when I burst open the door, you knocked me heels over head, and legged it."

"That's me. I did that thing. How do you like the ups and downs of public life? Isn't variety charming?"

"If it wasn't that I'm a public functionary, and mustn't give way to my feelings, I'd crack your coxco, and ease my mind by doing as I was done by. I'll make an example of you, however. You are my prisoner. *Hally coosha* to the watch 'us. That's the Dutch for being tuck up."

"Well, give us your arm. Don't be afraid of the mud. Gutter mud is very wholesome. Look at the pigs, how fat it makes 'em; and if you like fat pork, why shouldn't you like what makes pork fat? So—so—steady. Now I'll tell you all about 'tother night. I was passing your box in a friendly, promiscuous sort of a way, I thought you were asleep, or had run down, and I turned the key to wind you up. If a watch aint wound up, it can't either keep good time, or even go."

"Well, what else?" "Why, then I watched the box, and when you came out, I boxed the watch. That's all. It grew out of my obliging disposition."

"Ha! very obliging. Now it's my turn to wind you up, and, to do it in the same way, I'll take you before the watch-maker, to be cleaned and regulated. You go too fast, but he'll put a spoke in your wheel; he'll set you by the State House, and make you keep good time."

"Why, watchy, you're a wag. Why don't you say that I was a horizontal, and that you lifted me up like a patent lever? You're wide awake now; but that night you weren't up to trap, or you would have caught me. I caught a weasel asleep that time—I put fresh salt on you for once."

To add one more to his vagaries, Mervyn now refused to walk a step further, and, sitting down on a step, loudly avowed his resolution, declaring his name was not Walker.

"Whether your name is Walker or not, you must go."

"Not without a go cart—you can't force me to go—I'm a legal tender, and you must take me.—Hav'n't I got an office, or at least a public situation, here on the steps, Mr. Charley Rattletrap?" If I must go, it shall be on the Yankee principle of rotation—bring a wheel-barrow. Reform me out regularly."

Persuasion being useless, the officer procured assistance and a wheel-barrow, in which Mervyn was placed. Away they went.

"So we go," said Mervyn. "Charley's making a barrow-night of me. Gently over the stones, I don't like bumpers, except when I get them of porter. This is the way to Wheeling—hurra! cart before the horse!"

When arrived at the watch-house, Mervyn insisted upon being wheeled up stairs, and styled the place a *barrow-nial* castle.

"I'm a modest man," said he, "and no stainer.—If I can't have a ride up, I think myself entitled to draw back."

So saying, he attempted to escape, but not being so nimble with his feet as with his tongue, he was soon caught, and dragged back, being, as he said, like goldsmiths' work, beautifully chased. Willing hands make short work, and in consequence, the unsavory punster was soon carried up aloft, and next morning, sober and penitent, paid his tipsey fine, and his carriage hire with a doleful countenance.

**True, every word!**—If you want to make a sober man a drunkard, give him a wife who will scold every time he comes home—then storms at her son Bill—knock Tom over the skillet handle—dabs Nan in the mouth, and then drives them all into the kitchen with a broom stick.

If you want to render your husband unhappy, blame him for every thing he does, right or wrong, scold him for doing this or that, before you know whether he did it.

If you wish your sons to become tipplers and toppers, make it a point to use ardent spirits in the morning—before dinner—and when cold and wet—and also when heated or fatigued, and occasionally recommended its use in their presence.

And, finally: If you would always have a clear conscience, be an honest man and a Christian; and if you would not be everlastingly dunned—**PAY THE PRINTER.**

## OUR ABIDING PLACE.

When we cast our eye upon the countless multitude of youth who are daily sporting in the sunshine of levity, and feasting upon the luxuries and vanities of this sublunary existence, we are ready to enquire, is this their "continuing city?" When we behold the female, gay with the bloom of youth, and arrayed in the costly habiliments of earthly grandeur, gliding with cheerful countenance and noiseless step, through the giddy mazes of the dance, we are anxious to know if one reflection is ever directed to that bright world, beyond the grave. The youth of both sexes are so generally addicted to the concerns of the present life, that death—pale and sickly death—seldom occupies a passing thought.—"Think not, O youth! that your days will continue forever, while surrounding objects daily fade, and

wither, and . . . While you this day sport and revel, and mingle in the scenes of a busy world, death may be extending toward you his icy hand. To-day your cheek may be warm with the glow of youth—your eye burn and sparkle with intelligence—your limbs may possess the vigor and activity of the Antelope, as he bounds from cliff to crag. Tomorrow, the glow upon your cheek may be displaced by the pallid hue of death—your eye may be closed—and your limbs cold, and stiff, and straightened for the grave. 'Tis with the rapidity of the lightning's flash that death can work. Then let us be prepared for every change—let our thoughts be engaged by objects beyond the vision of mortal man, and thus be ready to meet undismayed, that great change, which is the lot of all.

**Early arrival of the Sea Serpent.**—Our eastern amateurs have commenced their summer amusements a month or two earlier than usual, as we learn from the Boston papers, that their standing lion, the Sea Serpent, has already made his advent, and his first appearance for the season, on the Gloucester boards, was regularly announced some days since. Captain Shibles, of the brig Mohegan, having "distinctly seen" him on Saturday last, about ten miles from Race Point. The Captain and crew are quite certain that it was the veritable Sea Serpent, and there is nothing lacking but the usual affidavits to satisfy his "admirer fellow citizens" that he has actually arrived, in good faith. His old tried friends in different parts of the country will be gratified to learn that he has grown very considerably since his last visit—being at present, from 200 to 250 feet long. He appears, too, to be in "excellent voice," as they say at the Opera, for, say the "affiants," every time he put his head above water he made a noise like a steam engine.

**A deaf and dumb Office-seeker.**—J. Jacobus Flouray has issued an address to the voters of Clark county, Gen., asking them for their suffrages. He is desirous of representing that county in the State Legislature, and, according to the indorsement of the Hartford Times, in which paper we find the address, he ought by all means to be elected; for the Times tells us that he is a gentleman not only deaf and dumb, but an ardent admirer of Gen. Jackson—as the editor knows from having been a fellow boarder with the candidate while he was at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at Hartford. The circumstance, that he is deprived of speech and hearing, qualifies him peculiarly, we think, for the arduous responsibility of acting as a Jackson representative; and if he had happened to have been born blind we should wonder still less at his partiality for the hero and his acts: since he would, in that case, have more excuse than most of the brethren for overlooking the mad acts of our "republican" despotism. It has been matter of astonishment for a long time, how it was possible for any individual, not absolutely deaf, dumb, and blind, to feel ought but disgust for the present party in power. Flouray has great claims, and it must be acknowledged that he urges them with singular force. He says: "I offer myself by medium of a free American unshackled Press, for the independent and conscientious suffrage of all who deem me, though 'deaf as a white oak post,' also in a good cause, inflexible like that same oak, at the period of arduous bearing, and fit to tell in Milledgeville what is good for Clark, and ought to be done in Georgia." He declares that he is "ambitious only to do good.—None, then, can extraordinarily oppose me, but the embittered juxtapositional partition; or the opulent concerted underwriter of the pernicious, for only poverty's sake."—Let Mr. Flouray be elected. He certainly seems to have a good deal of Benton eloquence about him, and we doubt not can make as good an extemporaneous speech, if you come to that, as the Hon. Isaac Hill, of New Hampshire.

Cour. and Eng.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

## MAJOR DOWNING.

We have been much gratified at receiving the following letter from Major Downing's friend, Capt. Jumper, of the Two Polies; and we give it to our readers with as little delay as may be.

LEETLEGG HARBOR, March 20, 1835.

Mr. DWIGHT: I put in here yesterday, and I suppose if there's been one, there's been fifty, and I might say nigher a hundred persons on board the Two Polies, inquiring of me if it was really true that I took out Major Downing to Paris.—'Twas lucky for me that the Major, on leaving the Two Polies, gave me a parting letter, which I framed, and hung up, the transmuted locker, and, says I, there, gentlemen, look and satisfy yourselves; I can't stop to answer every body's questions. But this I will say, before the Major's face, and behind his back, a more agreeable up and down sort of a man I never broke a biscuit with—I've log'd a good many yarns of his, but as he spun 'em out to me in confidence like, I don't mean to tell any of 'em, unless he comes out with some of mine. He seemed to be a little hip'd once or twice on the passage, and says he to me—"Captain, if I should not live to see home again, I should like to have you see Mr. Dwight, and give him this bundle, it contains very important papers, which are not to be made public as long as I live." If you should hear that the Major has done otherways than well, let me know, and I will perform my promise.

I hope, sir, it won't be considered out of the way or vain in me, if I should ask you to put in your paper the Major's letter to me above mentioned.

Your friend, SOLOMON JUMPER.

Here's the Copy:

HAYVERGRASS IN FRANCE, Jan. 30, 1835.

"To Captain Jumper of the Two Polies—Present. 'DEAR CAPTAIN: I shall leave you before daylight to-morrow morning, for reasons best known to myself; but I hope I'm not the man to sneak off, and not say I thank you for favors received. I never palavoured nobody, but, Captain, if I know what's what, you're the man of all others, and the Two Polies, the vessel of all craft, which I shall always like to cross the ocean with; and whether the General sends out old Iron-sides or not, if you happen to be here when I'm ready, you shall have the refusal of me."

"J. DOWNING."

**Resignation.**—Mr. —, a covetous man, lost his only son, an event which overwhelmed him with sorrow. The minister came to comfort him, and, in the course of conversation, remarked that such chastisements of Providence were merited in disgrace—that, although in the death of his son, he had suffered a severe and irreparable misfortune, yet undoubtedly his own reflections had already suggested to him some source of consolation.—"Yes," exclaimed the weeping father, "James was a monstrous cater!"